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Pelley Gets 15-Year Term; Nazi Religious Policy; British Lead Detection

The World's Day—August 12, 1942

National: Pelley Sentenced to 15 Years

William Dudley Pelley, Founder and Leader of the Silver Shirts of America, was sentenced to 15 years in prison by Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell in Indianapolis in the first major sedition case since America's entry into the war.

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Eastern Defense Commander, after investigating recently released Mitchel Field air markers story, said the incidents were without "hostile motive," and that "the cases were dropped as having no bearing on national defense."

Max Stephan, German-born Detroit restaurant keeper convicted of helping Oberlieutenant Hans Peter Krug after his escape from Canada, filed appeal from the capital punishment set for Nov. 13.

Minimum wage rate of 40 cents an hour for railroad workers, announced by the Department of Labor, will affect between 35,000 and 50,000, mostly maintenance-of-way laborers.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, won renomination as five States voted in primaries. Voters generally subordinated the isolationist issue in a light balloting of mixed results. [Analyses and late returns: Page 1.]

In Europe: Nazi Religious Policy Deliberate

Abolition of Christianity in all of occupied Europe is a deliberate policy of the Nazis the Inter-Allied Information Committee, representing Governments in exile, stated in London. [Page 8.]

Germans arrested 20 Belgians and hundreds of Netherlanders as hostages who are to be held responsible for the conduct of their fellow countrymen should an Allied invasion of the continent take place, the British radio reported via CBS.

Machine guns in Paris were reported to have injured a number of persons when they were turned on a reported incident involving what the German-controlled radio described as anti-Nazi terrorists.

Rumanian youths who ordinarily would not be called for compulsory military service until 1943 and 1944, were directed to report instead on Oct. 1 this year, it was reported from Bucharest.

An industrial court awarded a $1.70 increase in the basic minimum weekly wage rate of Britain's railway shopmen, instead of the requested $2 increase.

New England: British Lead in Crime Detection

England 50 years ahead of the United States in crime detection, National Identification Association convention told. [Page 2.]

The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, Philadelphia clergyman, resumed witness stand in Hartford, Conn., espionage trial. [Page 2.]

Court's ruling invalidating marriages on Government military reservations challenged by Fort Devens Chaplains. [Page 2.]

Washington: Higher Food Prices Forthcoming

Food costs higher by about 1½ per cent are estimated as a result of OPA adjustments in prices to prevent a "squeeze" on about 500 of the 5,000 ceiling items. [Details: Real Estate Page.]

Admiral Arthur Japy Hepburn, former Commander in Chief of the U. S. Fleet, is chairman of the Navy's General Board in a reorganization of this top policy advisory agency. [Details: Page 1, Second Section.]

The war cost the United States $107,392 a minute last month. War spending from June, 1940, through July reached $39,559,000,000, out of appropriations totaling $223,000,000,000. [Details: Financial Page.]

Raw materials dominate war production outlook as slowdowns increase and steel shortages develop. [Financial Page.]

President Roosevelt told correspondents he wanted more facts and figures before commenting on reports of "wildcat" strikes in war industries, lagging war production and possible remedial steps. [Financial Page.]

India: British Call More Troops and Police

Violence in India increased as British called more troops and police into action.

Rio: Exchange Americans Sail for N. Y.

Returning Americans from Japan who arrived at Rio de Janeiro via Lourenco Marques aboard the exchange liner Gripsholm, sailed for New York.

Americas: Argentina to Show British War Film

In Argentina, the British war film, "The Invaders," will be reinstated in theaters after certain scenes protested by Germany are deleted.

Stoppage by the United States of delivery to Argentina of 550 freight cars is recognized by the Argentine Government as due to "military reasons," declared Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Oil Pipe Line Due to Relieve New England

Session of Governors in Maine told of plan for 70,000 tank cars in Richdale's talk.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 12—J. C. Richdale, Chairman of the New England Council on Liquid Fuels, told New England State Governors at the Maine Capitol, here, today, that "there seems to be a possibility of eventually getting as high as 70,000 tank cars in the eastern movement of fuel oil to the East Coast.

Mr. Richdale said that if New England gets 60 per cent of the fuel oil it had last year and gets it evenly distributed, New England can get by this winter without disaster.

In response to questions by Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine, he said this might possibly be increased 10 per cent to 70 per cent if fuel oil were rationed in District No. 2.

"The big pipe line now under way from Texas to Illinois will come more nearly directly helping us than any plan I have heard of," he said. "It will put 335,000 barrels of oil per day many hundreds of miles nearer New England and will cut the turn around time of tank cars by several days.

Ready by January

Mr. Richdale said this pipe line would be in operation by Jan. 1 and "New England should be receiving its share during the most critical period of the coming winter."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts presided as the Governors convened to discuss the urgent problem of fuel oil for New England's approaching winter.

Touching briefly upon the subject of country-wide rationing or rationing in District 2, Mr. Richdale said "for my part I am much more interested in having them rationed on heating oil than gasoline."

An Economic Problem

It is an economic problem, not a poltical one, Mr. Richdale declared. He pointed out a gallon of crude oil refines into approximately 50 per cent gasoline distillate and 50 per cent fuel distillate. "We here in New England normally consume 86,000,000 barrels of fuel oils against 40,000,000 barrels of gasoline and this gasoline has now been rationed down to what seems to be about 20,000,000 barrels, annual consumption.

"Not one of these people who want to ration the whole country has been able to explain to me how we are going to get midwestern and western refiners to make this 86,000,000 barrels of fuel oil we need if we shut off all the possibilities of sale and consumption of gasoline they develop in the course of the manufacture of our fuel oil.

"We still have so many things to do in New England for our own protection that I am willing to leave the rationing of other parts to people who are in a position to see all the angles of this very complex question."

Mr. Richdale took exception to

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

U. S. Blasts Japanese on Aleutians, Navy Silent on Battle in Solomons; Isolationism Fails as Primary Issue

Voting in five states indicates balance in Congress to remain almost the same.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—Returns from the latest state primaries indicate that the country is going to return a Congress substantially as it is today.

President Roosevelt's tentative effort to make pre-Pearl Harbor isolationism an acid test in Congressional elections thus far is not taking hold.

In five state primaries in the East and Middle West Congressmen, with only two important exceptions, won comfortably over all opponents who charged them with rewar obstructionism to the Government's foreign policy.

Concretely, Dutchess County in New York rejected three opponents nd the strong appeal of Wendell L. Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, in returning Representative Hamilton Fish (R), who has become something of a national symbol of isolationism, by a decisive 2-to-1 vote. Representative Martin L. Sweeney (D) of Ohio, and Representative Harry B. Coffee (D) of Nebraska, who were closely identified with the isolationist bloc, were the only ones defeated Tuesday.

Results Acknowledged

The latest state primaries, coupled with the few which already have been held, yield a discernible national political trend and unless there is an unexpected break in the way the voting has been going, these conclusions appear amply justified:

1. There is no real protest vote apparent either against the Administration or against its critics and occasional opponents.

2. Incumbent members of Congress are in the main gaining renomination or holding their seats.

3. Any substantial change in the present position of the two parties in either House or Senate is not indicated. This will mean the President and his Party will retain effective control of Congress, which itself, as judged by President Wilson's wartime experience in losing that control, can be considered a margin of victory.

4. No single national issue apparently has captured the interest or aroused the voters in any of the Congressional tests thus far. Invariably the vote has been light, almost indifferent.

5. Thus far pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists are not being repudiated by the country as a whole.

This latter result cannot be comforting to the Administration nor to Republican leaders like Mr.

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

America to hear a lot soon about air force almost ready to fight in Western Desert.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO. Passed by American Military Censor. Aug. 12—Indicative of America's determination to come to grips with the enemy wherever possible it now can be revealed that United States fighter pilots with their own American-made planes are completing final training in the Western Desert preliminary to going into action.

While unable to disclose the actual numbers it can be stated that the group is of substantial size and is at present undergoing instruction at the hands of veteran RAF desert fighters who are teaching the Americans all the tricks and fine points about fighting in the skies over the desert.

The pilots form a portion of Maj. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell's Middle East command and are under the direct command of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton.

Their actual training program is under command of an Alabaman Colonel with 5,000 flying hours to his credit. The idea with the pilots is much the same as that with American tank crews now warming up near El Alamein.

Thorough Training Due

Although the pilots and tankmen have been in Egypt for some weeks, they are not being rushed into the fighting until thoroughly prepared. Desert fighting, whether on the sand or in the skies above the sand, is a highly specialized business—one not to be taken lightly with inexperienced men.

Therefore the United States authorities in co-operation with the British have worked out a training plan under which the Americans, whether tankmen or pilots, get the benefit of all the knowledge of their veteran British comrades before actually being thrown in against the foe.

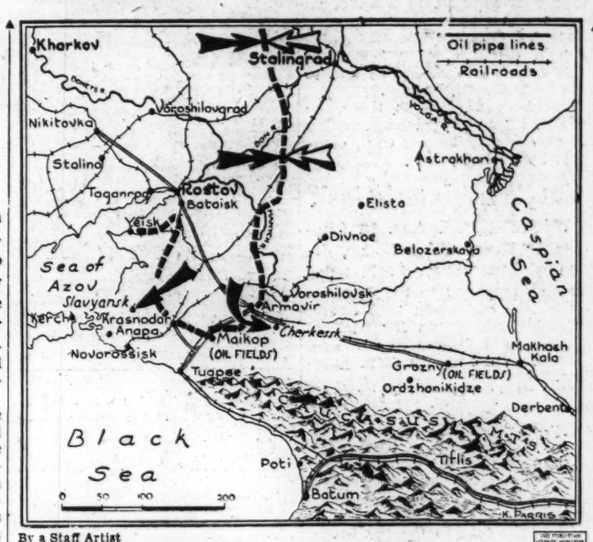
Although numbers of American fighter pilots with whom I talked are most eager to take off for battle "right now," they won't be sent up until their own superior officers as well as RAF instructors are satisfied that they are fully ready.

A Well-Kept Secret

The presence of American fighter fliers in this theater of war has remained a well-kept secret. Not a single American or British journalist violated the confidence of General Maxwell or General Brereton.

This is considered a tribute to the correspondents' eagerness to assist the miltary whole-heartedly, despite the inborn strain of every reporter for telling his paper everything he knows as soon as he finds it out.

The United States will be hearing a great deal more from its fighter pilots before long. The date of their going into action won't be long now, I am sure, for one of the RAF veterans who is supervising the training of a few Americans said: "These men are some of the best fliers I have ever seen. I assure you that the enemy is due for a most unpleasant surprise before long when they meet your chaps up in the blue."



By a Staff Artist

Nazi Pressure on Russia

Black arrows show main points of German pressure on Russia. White arrows show points where Russia is counterattacking. Broken line indicates approximately the battlefront of the main Nazi forces.

MacArthur pilots bomb enemy's bases; Nazis only 200 miles from Grozny oil fields.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

American naval bombers have heavily attacked Japanese bases in the Aleutians, sinking a cargo ship, damaging two others, and doing serious damage to shore facilities, it was disclosed today.

No news has come to hand today on the great battle still believed to be in progress in the Solomon Islands.

To compensate for heavy setbacks in the Caucasus, the Allies have raided the Aleutians; they have raided Mainz, Rhineland's great chemical and railroad center; they have dispatched a large convoy through the Mediterranean, presumably to Egypt, which has cost Britain the loss of the aircraft carrier Eagle, and they have attacked the Japanese-held Solomons in force.

Of these, the only move likely to give immediate help to the retreating Russians is the Solomons attack, and on this five-day-old operation the authorities are keeping the closest possible silence. Beyond the fact that General MacArthur's airmen are continuing preventive raids to keep all Japanese shore-based planes at home—raids on Rabaul, New Guinea, Timor, and the Kei Islands—no inkling of the happenings around Tulagi harbor in the Solomons has been given out.

But the Russian predicament needs far more diversion than an action in the Pacific, which might be calculated to interfere with plans for a Japanese attack on Siberia. It needs a diversion that will directly affect the Germans.

In the Caucasus, they are rapidly extending their conquests from the Maikop oil field in the direction of the other large North Caucasian oil field at Grozny. They are 200 miles from Grozny, at Cherkessk, and less than that from Ordzhonikidze, terminus of the Georgian highway that crosses the Caucasus and brings supplies to the Russians from Tiflis.

Another success in this field is the capture of Slavyansk, near the month of the Kuban River, dangerously near Novorossisk and other Black Sea ports where Marshal Timoshenko's armies of the Black Sea coast are believed to be embarking to avoid entrapment.

There are reports that a large German army in barges, with numbers of parachute troops, is being held at Kerch ready to attack the embarking Russians before they reach another port.

The other success claimed by the Germans is the destruction of the 62nd Russian Army, which has been successfully holding the Nazis hitherto around Kletskaya, west of Stalingrad. If this report proves true, the Russian situation is far more grave than had been suspected. It means that Marshal Timoshenko has lost one of the main points from which he could hope to launch a counter-attack. The only point where Russian troops still seem capable of counterattack is at Voronezh, 500 miles to the north, where they are reported to be giving the Germans difficulty.

Doubling House Tax Bill Is Urged on the Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States proposed to double it today. It was referring to the House tax bill.

As essential to financing the war, its representatives urged the Senate Finance Committee to raise more revenue, not less. They specifically recommended a program which would up the $6,300,000,000 measure already passed by the House to at least $12,000,000,000.

Coincidentally, Raymond G. Cranch, American Federation of Labor economist, appearing before the Senate Finance Committee, opposed all taxes "which would restrict or hinder business activity and the employment of labor," including President Roosevelt's proposed $25,000 ceiling on all incomes.

Mr. Cranch said "the nation would indeed be shortsighted to limit productivity of its business men by such an arbitrary and inflexible rule" as the $25,000 ceiling.

Labor Opposes Wage Ceiling

"The American Federation of Labor opposes a flat ceiling for workers' wages by arbitrary freezing," he added, "and justice demands that the same principle be applied to industrialists who now earn salaries yielding above $25,000 after payment of taxes."

Mr. Cranch stated the A. F. of L. was generally satisfied with the corporate excess profits tax contained in the $6,271,000,000 House-approved tax bill, but said that the invested capital method of calculating excess profits permitted "some of our strongest corporations" to earn as much as 20 per cent on invested capital without paying excess profits levies.

Congress of Industrial Organizations spokesmen charged before the Committee two weeks ago that the House bill was a "soak the poor" measure, and urged adoption of the $25,000 ceiling

Like the C. I. O. representatives, Mr. Cranch opposed a general sales tax, but admitted that a sales levy which exempted food and low-priced clothing would be preferable to a flat pay roll tax, which has been proposed by some members of the Committee.

Mr. Cranch also opposed an excess profits tax on individuals to tap war-swollen earnings. Such a tax, which has been supported by Senator Connally would "result in most unjust treatment for those who have contributed their blood and sweat to the war effort," he said.

Not Enough for War Needs

The Chamber witnesses criticized the House revenue measure as failing to produce adequate revenue for war purposes, as interfering seriously with war production, and failing to provide adequate control over inflation. Its concrete suggestions for financing war expenditures were:

The maximum possible revenues from taxes for the duration of the war.

A definite incentive savings system for both individuals and corporations.

Security issues designed to attract maximum additional borrowings of a non-inflationary type, as from individuals, insurance companies, trust funds, savings institutions, and others.

Elimination of all non-essentional government activities, and the reduction to the bone of essentional non-war activities.

Hopes to Ease Load on Banks

The Chamber's recommendations for government bond issuances and debt financing were designed to hold inflationary borrowing from banks to a minimum. It proposed

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

'Much Salute, Little Shooting' Indian 'Yell' at Fort Devens

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—Indian soldiers stationed at this Fort, anxious to go on the modern warpath against the Axis, have one good-natured complaint—"To much salute, not enough shoot!"

That was the war-cry among more than 1,000 tribesmen from Oklahoma, New Mexico, and other states today as Massachusetts observed "Indian Day" in recognition of the aid the redmen gave to the white pioneers of the bay colony.

Since Massachusetts now has only a comparatively few of her own to honor, the full-time presence of the Devens warriors gives the State its greatest population of Indians since the days of the Puritan settlers.

Wearing the olive-drab of Uncle Sam's troops instead of the fighting feathers of their forefathers, the Indian soldiers include Cherokees, Pawnees, Creeks, Osages, Pottawattomies, Seminoles and Poncas, and while they still are only training for combat, they're giving it all the realism of the old trail chieftains.

"These Indian boys make great bayonet leaders," says Sergeant Arnold Woodall, of Woodward, Okla., himself part-Cherokee. "They have great thrusting power, and when they advance they let out wild war whoops that could scare any enemy."

Sergeant Woodall says they also make good machine gunners—"they're crack shots, many of them, and they also know how to deploy themselves with stealth." He says another strong suit of theirs is stalking through underbrush during combat maneuvers. Once, during a sham battle, one of them collected red arm bands from "prisoners," and later he gloated: "Look! Me ketchum eighty seven!"

But the Indians also are doing soldier work unheard of by their great grandfathers in the days of the tepee—such jobs as driving trucks, fixing machinery, and helping to sell war bonds.

Though they use the traditional Indian vernacular for the amusement of their white comrades-in-arms, and answer to such real tribal names as "Feather-in-the Head," "Shield Chief," "Arrow," and "Rain," many of them are high-school graduates and a number are college men.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New England Farmers' Council Gets Jump on Lewis's Union

Vital additions in membership have been gained by the Agricultural Council of New England and it is going strongly ahead as the first over-all alliance of New England farmers ever attempted, J. C. Thompson, its secretary-treasurer, reported here today.

Members of the 52 farm organizations comprising the Council now total considerably more than 150,000, Mr. Thompson said.

"Such a clearing house to work on the problems of agriculture of this region has long been talked of and hoped for, and should have been formed years ago," he declared. "It is strange that we should have John L. Lewis, the labor leader, to thank for it."

The Council was originated last spring as a defense against the attempted organization of dairy farmers into labor unions by Mr. Lewis, who is president of the United Mine Workers, one of the largest labor unions in the country.

Lewis Invasion Fought

At the first meeting since the Council began work last month, the dairy group agreed here that the Council's first job should be to concentrate on fending off the Lewis invasion of farming.

Sentiment for confining the Council's objectives to that single aim, which had been anticipated, did not, however, develop.

"With the addition of the latest list of member groups, every New England State Grange and Farm Bureau is now in the Council," Mr. Thompson said.

"These two farm organizations contain a big majority of the individual farmers in New England.

"From a membership standpoint the Agricultural Council is the most powerful farm group ever developed in New England.

"The possibilities that may come from getting the various divisions of New England farming such as dairying, crops, poultry, fruits, etc., together to work on the problems of each are tremendous.

"We have just held here our first divisional meeting, that of the dairymen, and later this summer or early fall will probably hold similar sessions of the other divisions.

"There will also be many war and postwar problems of New England agriculture, in which this organization can have a part in determining policy. The Agricultural Council hopes to be in a position to help the New England farmer by giving him a regional organization such as he has never had before."

Of defense measures against Mr. Lewis' labor drive, Mr. Thompson added. "We got our forces better organized than ever. The directors of the Agricultural Council are taking back to their respective farm groups the latest information available. From these member groups through the county agents and other key men, every individual farmer will be kept posted."

Member Organizations

The 19 membership applications approved here yesterday bring the following organizations into the Council:

Massachusetts: Massachusetts State Grange, Boston Market Gardeners' Association, Boston Regional Produce Market, Fall River Milk Producers Association and Middlesex County Farm Bureau Association.

Vermont: Vermont Jersey Cattle Club.

New Hampshire: Manchester Dairy System, Granite State Dairymen's Association and New Hampshire Farm Bureau.

Connecticut: Connecticut State Grange, Connecticut Jersey Cattle Club, Fruit and Vegetable Producers and Market Association of Manchester.

Maine: Maine Farm Bureau, Maine Dairymen's Association and Maine Dairymen's Association, Inc.

Rhode Island: Rhode Island State Grange and Southern Rhode Island Farm Bureau.

General New England: New England Milk Producers Association, and New England Dairies, Inc.

This Proves Children Can Keep Quiet

By a Staff Photographer

4,000 Youngsters Enjoy Concert

An unusual shot of Arthur Fiedler, conducting his Boston Symphony musicians this morning in the final Esplanade Children's Concert for 1942. This closes the most successful Children's Concert season since the inauguration of these special programs by Mr. Fiedler in 1938. [Story: Page 2.]

Aleutian Attack:

Battle Still Rages On Solomon Islands

The United States Navy announced that five air attacks and one naval bombardment of Japanese forces in the Aleutians recently had resulted in sinking one enemy cargo ship and damaging two others and in heavy damage to shore facilities.

The United States losses were reported as one observation plane. The Japanese, in addition to their other losses, also had two four-engine seaplane bombers shot down by American pursuit craft but whether they were caught in the attacks on Japanese-held territory or in some separate action was not stated.

American forces were fighting to broaden toeholds in the Solomon Islands while supporting Allied airmen struck new blows upon Japanese bases and shipping along a 3,000-odd-mile front, General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia announced.

The progress of the fighting was hidden in official silence but the latest information, issued in Washington, was that operations were continuing in the area of Tulagi,

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Final Esplanade Concert for Children Features Composer's Personal Appearance

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Final Children's Esplanade Concert

This was "good-by" to the Children's Esplanade Concerts for 1942, as thousands of youngsters packed the riverbank in front of the shell to hear for the last time this season the works of the great masters of music as played to them by Boston Symphony musicians and explained by special announcers, putting into children's language the meaning of the classics. Young John Stephenson of Cambridge, at the left, came prepared for rain or shine, determined to stick it out in either case.

New Oil-to-Coal Converter Will Be Simple and Cheap

Development of a new, single unit simplifying conversion of oil heating systems to coal was disclosed today by a prominent Boston mail order house.

Adaptable to any make of oil heater, the new apparatus will be on the market in about two weeks, according to the firm. Government action removing priorities from 11,009 tons of raw materials is expected to expedite manufacture of the units.

Costing $25 to $30, plus a service charge for installation, the unit is set right on the combustion chamber of the oil heater, its sponsors said. One man can install the equipment in four hours, with no changes in plumbing and at a marked saving when compared with conversion of an entire heating unit costing several hundreds of dollars, asserted plumbing and heating experts.

An opening in the new unit is left for withdrawing ashes. The mail order house advocated use of small, hard-pressed coal, such as buckwheat, which they said leaves only 12 per cent ash. Ashes will not work down on the oil heating apparatus, according to the company.

The concern said it is receiving a number of inquiries daily about conversion of heating units from oil to coal. This somewhat encouraging statement was directly rebuffed by findings of the Boston Committee on Public Safety after a tabulation of the answers to its conversion questionnaires.

A small minority of the 1,800 Boston householders questioned are planning to convert, although a large number are aware of the expected shortage of oil, the Committee reported. Approximately 1,700 realized the fuel oil shortage may amount to a 50 per cent cut of last year's supply, compared to 100 who answered "No" to the conversion question. Only 60 have already converted. One third of the 1,800 said it was possible to install grates in their boilers.

Only 140 planned to convert to coal.

Meanwhile, in Melrose, 100 salesmen followed their Salem associates in a demand for an increase in the allotment of gasoline. A resolution establishing a committee to work to this end was adopted and copies sent to both Massachusetts Senators and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers at Washington.

The Committee was directed to organize similar groups throughout eastern Middlesex County. Salesmen said they would be willing to accept 60 per cent of the gasoline usually consumed, amounting to 1,500 gallons a month.

Under State orders, 444 of the Commonwealth's cars were taken off the road to save gasoline, George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, disclosed. The State has also diverted 25 station wagons to the State Guard, he said.

Precautions such as these, he added, have reduced consumption of gasoline by 25 per cent, compared with last year.

Cut Candidates' 'Gas'?

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts said today he had suggested to the Office of Price Administration that liberal rationing allowances for political candidates be reduced to give traveling businessmen more gasoline.

The Senator said in a statement that he had explained to Joel Dean, of OPA's rationing division, that the recent order depriving commercial travelers adequate gasoline "was destroying their livelihood, and requested that immediate relief be given to them."

"I have come to the conclusion that the only way to save the jobs of those who depend on automotive transportation is to get more gasoline into the New England area," he said. "One way to do this is successfully to meet the submarine menace, and another way is to establish nationwide control over petroleum."

Senator Lodge said yesterday he would introduce soon legislation setting up one control over the handling of petroleum to rationed areas.

Oil Pipe Line to Aid N. E.

Continued from Page 1

those who claim New England has been discriminated against.

He said that out of 110,000 tank cars in the petroleum trade, 62,000 are now bringing oil to the East Coast and 5,000 more will be doing so in the "very near future." Pointing out that tank cars now are averaging a 17-day turn around, Mr. Richdale said people who are giving the most intelligent thought to this movement believe it possible to cut the turn around time to 13 or 14 days.

Greatest obstacle to this, he said, is the fact there are no reservoirs of heating oil in the central area (District 2) from which the full train loads can be drawn. He said efforts now are being made to work out a plan to increase the heating oil distillates run in some of the larger midwestern refineries.

Other problems cited to the Governors by Mr. Richdale included the difficulty of obtaining equipment to improve facilities for unloading tank cars. "Pumps, powerful and flexible enough, metal hose and many other gadgets necessary for better unloading operations are almost impossible to procure," he said.

Small Charlestown Fire Soon Under Control

A fire caused by a flooded oil burner in the basement of the United States Gypsum plant at 600 Chelsea Street, Charlestown, early today was brought quickly under control by firemen. Chemicals were first applied to the blaze but proved to be ineffective.

Crime Detection in the U. S. Seen 50 Years Behind England

By Laura B. Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Crime detection in the United States is at least 50 years behind the methods used in England, according to Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton, Director of the New York School of Finger and Footprinting and former New York City policewoman, who is in Boston attending the seventeenth annual convention of the National Identification Association.

"We use 'squeals,' stoolpigeons, and the third degree," she said, "and these are not only antiquated but utterly useless methods by which to obtain evidence of crime."

Mrs. Hamilton went on to explain that crime detection in this country still lacks the unified control which it has in England, as well as the English scientific methods of chemical analysis of possible clues. "Crime detection on the Pacific Coast, for instance," she declared, "is quite different in character from that in New York, and there is at present no way for the two to benefit from each other's experience. No central control, comparable to England's Scotland Yard, unifies them."

First N. Y. Policewoman

Mrs. Hamilton was the first policewoman in New York City and served on the police force there for 10 years until she went into industrial fingerprinting and ended up by directing her own school. Policewomen are greatly needed, she believes, in every large city. There are 200 in New York at present, a figure which Mrs. Hamilton considers a mere drop in the bucket compared to what is needed.

"We need policewomen not alone because of their sympathy with other women, but to protect men from the unscrupulous woman," said Mrs. Hamilton. "No man is safe from an evil-intentioned woman," she went on, "Men are too easily deceived by women, their sympathies too readily aroused by a plausible story. But a woman can't fool another woman, and she knows it, so she doesn't try."

Mrs. Hamilton said that in New York the policewomen had done yeoman work in saving men—including patrolmen in many cases—from being "framed" by women. "In a case of that kind," she said, "sympathy is almost sure to be on the side of the woman, whatever the facts, and a man stands a very poor chance of acquittal. Even if he is acquitted by the courts, society always thereafter thinks of him in terms of the crime of which he has been accused."

Women, she thinks, are especially fitted by nature to succeed in crime detection. "They are fitted by generations and centuries of having had to pay attention to details, to little things, and they will catch things which a man will overlook every time."

"Do you foresee the day," we asked, "when women will have executive positions in police departments?" "I certainly do," she replied. "In another five years I believe you will see women taking a major part in police work, in spite of all the opposition which exists against it among the men."

Wants Woman Police Head

"I'd like to see a woman have the job of police commissioner," Mrs. Hamilton said, "for about two years. You'd see the police force cleaned up in short order. There'd be no more third degree. There'd be no more young boys with their teeth kicked in by a brute of a policeman, or his nose broken in the attempt to make him confess to some crime. There'd be higher salaries on the force so that patrolmen wouldn't be reduced to begging free groceries and other favors from the shops on their beat. There'd be no more illegal raiding of birth control centers, for instance, to get possession of the names in their files." All these evils Mrs. Hamilton encountered during her 10 years on the force.

The present system of employing women for police work suffers, said Mrs. Hamilton, from the lack of any school for training them. In New York she inaugurated a school within the force which provided training in law and ordinances, instruction in what constituted evidence, and the rudiments of social service. She believes that policewomen should be picked for their native qualifications first, their liking for the work and their ability to understand human beings. Then they should be equipped with trained minds. The policewoman, in Mrs. Hamilton's eyes, is a "community mother," aiding the young and innocent, as well as punishing the guilty.

Universal fingerprinting of adults above the age of 10, and the footprinting of infants and small children, she believes is one of the great needs of today in locating missing persons, identifying victims of amnesia, and in generally bringing about greater order in large cities. She explained, for example, that an average of nine babies are abandoned each day in the City of New York, and if these infants had been footprinted at birth and their mothers fingerprinted, their identity could be discovered, and the distraught mother would not so readily abandon the child in the first place.

Mrs. Hamilton looks forward to the adoption of the Batterly System of fingerprinting in this country, which requires the print of only a single finger instead of all 10. It is the system now in use in England, she says, where it has proved wholly adequate and of course far less cumbersome than the one in use here.

Identification Group Picking New Officers

The seventeenth Annual Convention of the National Identification Association entered its third and final day this morning with a talk by John A. Dondero, President, on "Fingerprinting Indentification in Industrial Plant Protection." Mr. Dondero is Scientific Director of the Faurot Fingerprint Laboratory, and the inventor of the inkless method for obtaining fingerprints.

Describing how fingerprint identification has found rapid adoption in the past few years by large industrial concerns, Mr. Dondero had but one piece of advice to give. It was that a wallet identification card should, if possible, be printed on a special paper which would desclose any attempt at erasure or the use of chemicals.

He said that industrial plants have many different systems and types of cards and badges and that some concerns go as far as providing a different colored badge for each day in the week.

Mrs. Mary H. Austin, who was formerly Assistant Director of the New York State Bureau of Identification, told how fingerprints are classified in that Bureau.

Joseph D. Jones of New York City closed this morning's session with a demonstration of moulage technique.

A business meeting and election of officers for the coming year occupied the afternoon session, and there will be a dinner this evening in the Statler's Georgian Room.

Molzahn Wore U. S. Emblem In Germany, He Tells Jury

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12 (AP)—The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, vigorously denying that he ever wore the Nazi emblem, as claimed by a Government witness, declared today that he pointedly displayed the American flag in his buttonhole while in Germany in 1937 so that he wouldn't be compelled to give the Nazi salute.

The clergyman, fighting a charge that his parsonage in Philadelphia's Franklin Square was used as a "post office" for a Nazi spy ring, told a Federal Court jury that, among the reasons for wearing the red, white and blue, was:

"I did not want to be molested by the Nazis by being forced to raise my hand."

Federal Judge J. Joseph Smith ruled today that three men who have pleaded guilty to charges of conspiring to furnish the Axis with American military secrets might testify in behalf of the Rev. Mr. Molzahn.

The three who will be called by the Philadelphia Lutheran clergyman's lawyers are Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former national leader of the German-American Bund; Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, midwestern leader of the now defunct Bund, and Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, El Paso, Texas, physician. All are now lodged in the Hartford County Jail.

In resuming today the story of his life from the witness dock, the Rev. Mr. Molzahn told of declining an offer of the German Iron Cross First Class. He said he learned of the proffered award in 1925 through a letter from his father in Germany.

"I wrote my father that I could not accept it because I had taken out my first papers and had pledged allegiance to this country," he asserted.

The Philadelphian was awarded the Iron Cross Second Class when he was 21 years old in 1916 for his service with the German Army. He was honorably discharged with the rank of Second Lieutenant in February, 1919.

Asked by his counsel, James W. Carpenter, why he had allowed such a long period of time to elapse between taking out his first papers in 1924 and becoming a citizen in 1940, the Rev. Mr. Molzahn replied that when he left Johnstown, Pa., to take up his new duties at Old Zion's Lutheran Church in Philadelphia "it was an entirely new field and we had a very, very busy time. I really neglected it and forgot about it."

The oath of allegiance he took in 1924 so impressed him, the clergyman testified, that he inscribed it in his diary. The diary was introduced in evidence.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn denied yesterday that he was involved in espionage against the United States. He insisted that he was against the Bund and that he had never been a Nazi.

He followed his wife on the stand, and before he left it he told about his theological education in Germany, where during World War I he was a German Army cavalryman.

Mrs. Molzahn, on the stand 3½ hours, gave her version of a visit by the Rev. Aleksi Pelypenko, to her husband's Philadelphia parsonage.

The FBI said that the Rev. Mr. Molzahn had used his parsonage as a "post office" for letters from the other four defendants. The Rev. Mr. Pelypenko was in the service of the FBI for several months.

Mrs. Molzahn said that the Rev. Mr. Pelypenko visited her husband's parsonage in Philadelphia last year, but the woman said that it was the first time that she had ever seen him.

The Rev. Mr. Pelypenko said on the stand that he had received a letter from Mr. Kunze bearing the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's name as a return address.

Mrs. Molzahn testified that upon the occasion of a visit to Germany five years ago she never saw a Nazi Party emblem in her husband's buttonhole as was testified by Government witnesses.

Attempted Break

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12 (AP)—Four inmates of the Hartford County Jail attempted, the State's Attorney's office disclosed last night, to break out of the jail, where are located three confessed members of a ring of spies who conspired to furnish the Axis with American military information.

The escape, jail officials said, was planned for last Saturday, and had it been successful, the trio of Federal prisoners would have broken out also. The four men had tunneled through a brick wall between two cells and damaged the mechanism that locked one of them.

Federal prisoners at the jail were: Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, former head of the German-American Bund; Dr. Wolfgang Ebell, El Paso, Texas, physician; and Dr. Otto Willumeit of Chicago, midwestern Bund leader.

Chaplains Hit Judge's Ruling Invalidating Fort Weddings

War Activities in New England

Hard on Cupid—Army chaplains at Fort Devens took issue today with the refusal of District Court Judge Lyman K. Clark of Ayer to recognize the legality of marriages performed at the Army cantonment.

Judge Clark said recently that under Massachusetts law, the marriage licenses issued by the State are invalid for a ceremony at a military reservation controlled by the Federal Government. He has declined to issue waivers of the five-day law for the performance of marriages at the Fort. The law requires a five-day interval between application for a marriage license and the wedding ceremony.

A spokesman for the 40 Army chaplains said the Judge's ruling worked a hardship in cases in which soldiers' fiancées had traveled long distances to be married in the chapels.

Couples obtaining five-day waivers are forced to wed outside the Fort first, and then may have a second ceremony performed in one of the post chapels if they wish, the spokesman said.

The Chaplains said Deputy Secretary of State Arthur J. Hassett had taken the view that State marriage licenses were good for marriages on the military reservation and said he cited Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's recent order, issued under his emergency wartime powers, giving out-of-state chaplains the right to perform ceremonies in Massachusetts.

Twin Destroyer Launching—Two destroyers, named after Maine men who were Naval heroes of the Civil War, will be launched Sunday at the Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine, in the first dual ceremony at that yard, the Navy announced today. One vessel will bear the name of William Conway, a native of Camden, and the other the name of Acting Master Joseph Cony, Eastport-born.

Bay State Evacuation—Two hundred and fifty families, many of them summer residents, were moved from the Allerton and Bayside areas of Hull yesterday so the Army could test new 16-inch guns at Fort Duval.

Assisted by Hull police, soldiers from Fort Revere moved men, women, and children from the area in Army cars and trucks. As a precaution against the vibration caused by the big guns, evacuees were warned to leave their windows open at the top and bottom, to remove pictures from walls, and to take dishes down from shelves.

The section was cleared by 3 p. m. and firing began at 4 o'clock. Nine blasts shook the town as the huge guns were fired that number of times. In spite of precautions, many windows were broken and several plate-glass windows in stores were shattered. The evacuees were returned to their homes at 8:30.

Advocate of Finger Records

By a Staff Photographer

Fingerprint Expert Fingerprinted

Mrs. Mary E. Hamilton (right), Director of the New York School of Finger and Footprinting, is shown here at the convention of the National Identification Association, Hotel Statler, being fingerprinted by S. Banta, technician with the Faurot Fingerprint Laboratories, of New York City.

'Toy Balloon' Is Explained By Slonimsky

The final children's concert on the Esplanade this morning left nearly 4,000 youngsters yelling for more, and wound up the fifth season of Children's Esplanade Concerts by Arthur Fiedler and his Boston Symphony musicians with an attendance record surpassing any in its history.

The peak of single-concert attendance was reached last Wednesday, when more than 10,000 boys and girls, from 6 to 16, turned out to hear a program of their own choosing, including compositions by Rossini, Haydn, Prokofieff, and Strauss.

Today was a special occasion, too, with Mr. Fiedler autographing programs after the concert and Mrs. Fiedler distributing to each child an envelope containing pictures and clippings appropriate for a Memory Book such as grown-up music lovers have.

Miss Julia A. Murphy, Supervisor of Playgrounds, scanning the gathering with an experienced eye, declared that this season has topped all others for genuine interest, too.

"The attendance has not only been larger," she said, "but there has been greater evidence of real enjoyment of this music by the children."

She believes this may be attributed to the fact that they themselves have had a part in the programs this year, and told of the enthusiasm with which they voted for their favorite compositions to be played on the "request" program of last week.

Joseph McKenny, Associate Director of Playgrounds, joined with Miss Murphy in the wish that some organization might undertake the sponsorship of further concerts and extend the season a few weeks

"The children seem to need something like this more than ever these days," explained the playground workers who have seen ever-increasing numbers of children vie for the privilege of attending these concerts under the supervision of playground teachers.

The attention was remarkable this morning for so young an audience, and crying babies were promptly shushed by older brothers and sisters as the youngsters listened to the simplified description of the music by Nicholas A. Rasetski of the School of Education at Boston University Summer School.

They had the special thrill today of meeting a real composer when Nicolas Slonimsky stepped forth on the platform to explain his composition "My Toy Balloon" and to sing the words for them before the orchestra played it.

The Children's Esplanade Concerts on Wednesday mornings are pretty young themselves—just five years old. They were the inspiration of Mr. Fiedler himself, and from the moment they started, in 1938, gave every evidence of a long and pleasant existence.

Business School At Harvard Plans Aviation Courses

Harvard's Business School today announced it has become thoroughly air minded in an effort to anticipate what it feels sure will be the demands of both war and post-war students.

The present development of air transportation and airplane manufacture "is going to have a tremendous and permanent effect upon world economy," the School said in announcing plans for future courses on the subject.

To prepare "cases"—incidents of practical problems overcome in actual factories—an Advisory Committee has been named, consisting of heads of several of the biggest aircraft concerns in the United States.

Beginning of instruction may have to be delayed for some time, perhaps until after the war, because the Business School already is fully preoccupied with the immediate war training, officials said.

During the war, if it becomes necessary, a seminar course may be given.

Members of the newly appointed committee to furnish Harvard with complete "case data" and other research material, are as follows:

Chairman: William A. M. Burden, Harvard '27, newly appointed Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air. Members: Ralph Damon, '18, President of the Republic Aircraft Corporation; Frank F. Russell, President of the National Aviation Corporation; Edward P. Warner, '16, of the Civil Aeronautics Board; George P. Baker, '25, Vice-Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board and Professor of Transportation in the Harvard Business School, now on leave of absence; and Capt. William B. Harding, formerly of the Defense Supplies Corporation and now a specialist in the Army. It is hoped that Robert E. Gross, '19, President of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, may be added to the list.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

"French Rooms," a gallery talk by Mrs. Hayward at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight. Gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly cooler tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:35 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Thursday, 12:59 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles Wednesday by 8:21 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass.: U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION — RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — ROCKEFELLER CENTER

Walt Disney's "BAMBI"

In Technicolor

From Felix Salten's Novel • Released by RKO-Radio Pictures

March of Time—"MEN OF THE FLEET"

ON STAGE: "DEAR DIARY"—The romantic theme of "boy meets girl" in Florence Rogge's gay revue...with the Music Hall Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club. Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.

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FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600

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PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW — ROXY — 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"-Watts, Her. Trib.

ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. Air-Cooled
Eves. 8:40, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20
Seats for next 6 Weeks. Mail Orders Now

THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY

BLITHE SPIRIT with Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-8969
Air-Cooled. Evgs. (ex. Mon.) 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—*Watts, N. Trib.*

JUNIOR MISS
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256
MATINEES WED., THUR. & SAT., 2:40
Every Evg. Ex. SUN. & MON., 8:40. Air-Cond.

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
Air-Conditioned—Mail Orders Promptly Filled

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's & DuBose Heyward's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC—W. 44th St. Air-Cooled. No perf. Mon. Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat. $2.20-55c

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—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances ex- cept Sat. Evgs. 80c to $2.50 | Plus Tax

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE A NEW MUSICAL ICETRAVAGANZA
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Monday Perf. Always Comfortably Cool.

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

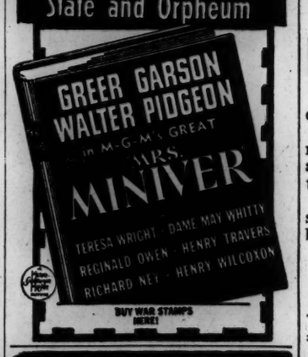
(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH — BEG. MON., AUG. 17 | SEATS MAIL ORDERS NOW! | TOM'W

John Steinbeck's
THE MOON IS DOWN
with CONRAD NAGEL
EVES. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20; THURS & SAT. MATS. 55c, 85c, 1.10, 1.65 (Tax Incl.)

BOSTON (MOVIES)

AIR-CONDITIONED
LOEW'S State and Orpheum



PARAMOUNT — FENWAY — NOW

Geo. Montgomery and Maureen O'Hara
"TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT"
Plus: "Night in New Orleans"

NOW! METROPOLITAN

Tyrone POWER ★ Joan FONTAINE
"THIS ABOVE ALL"
plus "It Happened in Flatbush"

Successful Letter Writing: Improving the Wording

Tenth of 26 daily articles

By Aline E. Hower
Professional Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Certainly," started a letter from an expert letter writer, "I shall be very happy to help you in every way I can."

Every now and then, in going over thousands of extra carbon copies of letters which come through our office, we notice a letter which says, "Surely you may have a duplicate copy," or "Of course you are welcome to a sample." Such phraseology always stands out smilingly from the mass of letters.

Is it not exactly what you would say if someone approached your desk and made a reasonable request? Wording like that adds a lift to letters and makes for quicker results.

The process of improving the wording of letters is similar to that of addition and subtraction in arithmetic. We add words that smile, like glad, fortunately, please, etc. "We are glad to approve your application."

We subtract negative words, of which there are two principal varieties, ugly words and gloomy words.

Sidestepping It

"You failed to sign the enclosed check, so we are returning it for your signature." The word fail is an unhappy word all by itself, but when coupled with "you," its unpleasant flavor is greatly heightened. Although his method would not do for all cases, see how another letter writer very neatly sidestepped the ugly wording:

Thanks a lot for your check No. 254 but "it ain't signed," so how about signing it up for us and enclosing it in the attached self-addressed envelope? I am really glad you overlooked signing it, since it gives me an opportunity to say, "Thanks a lot" for the splendid business it represents.

It is surprising just how many of our customers and friends would prefer the "ain't" to the "you failed."

One day in the letters of a great life insurance company, I found an unusual opening. It was in a letter to a policyholder whose endowment policy was to mature in about two months. Here's the way it told the good news, "If you are living on August 1 the company will pay you the face amount of your twenty-year endowment policy, amounting to $10,000." Somewhat startled at that ominous approach, I asked the author whether the wording could be revised to make it more cheerful. "Why, what's the matter with that opening?" was the rejoinder!

I started my work in letter improvement years ago in the St. Louis branch of the United States Veterans Bureau. Eager for ideas I wrote the other eight branches and asked how they were improving their letters. Long and laboriously I pored over my letters of inquiry. I surely wanted them to be as near perfect as possible, and then sent them off.

Implied Criticism

Back came eight answers which started somewhat as follows: "Dear Madam, we have your unsigned letter of January 10." Was my face red! But these many years later, my face is at least pink on behalf of the eight well meaning letter writers who were guilty of bringing up an implied criticism needlessly. "Your undated letter," is another bit of phraseology that should be avoided.

Here are some additional bits of ugly wording that get into letters, very often when the author is all unconscious of their effect:

Ugly Wording	Better
We beg to differ with you	We can understand your views
We are totally at a loss	Could you please tell us
Your dispute about the statements	The statement in question
Since you are dissatisfied	We shall do our best
Your order is wrong	May we verify the size, to be sure of giving you what you want?
Your letter complaining of	Your letter about
We are sorry you have taken offense at our letter	We are sorry to have given a wrong impression
The enclosed order shows you very plainly what the shipment covered	Omit the "very plainly"
We regret that you are disgruntled	The best thing to do, etc.
You misunderstood us	We did not make ourselves clear
This is entirely different from the data we asked you to give us	What we should like to have is
We are at a loss to know why you returned the hose	We assume you wish the hose repaired. If not, etc.
You claim	You report

Number 11 will run tomorrow in the News Columns.

Outshining Its Own Light

Wide World

Night View of Grand Coulee Dam on Columbia River

Lights gleam from powerhouse and workers' homes at this great project in the State of Washington, where generators whir continually to provide power for vital war industries. Bright lights at the left help workmen construct the east power site. The completed west powerhouse is shown at the right. Engineers' model town is in the foreground.

Pelley Gets 15-Year Term In War's Major Sedition Case

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 12 (AP) — William Dudley Pelley, founder and leader of the "Silver Shirts of America," was sentenced today to 15 years in prison in the first major sedition case since America's entry into the war.

Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell imposed the sentence after denying a defense motion for a new trial.

Mr. Pelley, whom Government attorneys called "a Benedict Arnold" and "an Aaron Burr" in their prosecution, was convicted a week ago of 11 counts of criminal sedition in connection with publications of the Fellowship Press, Inc., which he headed.

In passing sentence Judge Baltzell said he believed Mr. Pelley should be imprisoned "for the duration."

Mr. Pelley could have been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment and fined $10,000 on each count of the indictment under the Espionage Act of 1917.

But Judge Baltzell said he preferred "to consider it one offense." No fine was imposed.

Lawrence A. Brown, associated with Pelley in the Fellowship Press and convicted with him, received a five year sentence.

Miss Agnes Marian Henderson, Mr. Pelley's secretary for several years and the third person convicted in the case, was given a two-year suspended sentence.

Miss Henderson, who wept through the proceeding, was asked by Judge Baltzell if she could "readjust" her life "and get away from this organization."

"If you don't feel that you can, we might as well impose the sentence right now," added the judge.

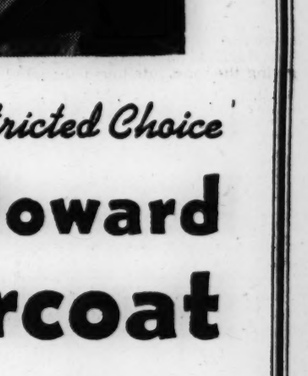
Miss Henderson finally regained composure and sobbed to Floyd G. Christian, defense attorney, that she could. Mr. Christian relayed her decision to the court and judge Baltzell pronounced the two-year sentence, suspending it for five years.

"If you violate the suspended sentence," Judge Baltzell told her, "the judgment can be withdrawn and a new sentence imposed. If you violate this, I'm going to make it five years."

The Fellowship Press, also convicted, was fined $5,000.

Lemon Worth $132 To War Prisoners

ABERDOVEY, Wales, Aug. 12 (AP)—A single lemon sold for $132 yesterday at an auction sale to aid the Red Cross fund for war prisoners. A banana sold for $6.



Waterman's
FAMOUS FOR 50 YEARS

Drum Denies Hostile Motive In Air Markers

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command, said today that alleged "air marker" incidents, described in a recent relase by the First Air Force at Mitchell Field, N. Y., were without "hostile motive."

"As a result," General Drum added in a formal statement, "the cases were dropped as having no bearing on national defense.

"The responsibility and the reasons for the release of the photographs and the story are now under investibation and appropriate action will be taken in due time.

The Mitchel Field story and photographs had to do with sacks of grain stacked in a field in the form of a figure nine with the tail of the figure reportedly pointing to an aircraft plant, and plowed fields or woodland clearings shaped like arrows pointing to defense plants and air fields. The material was released to newspapers of last Monday morning.

"The inference was drawn that these ground signs were guides to assist enemy airplanes and were the work of enemy agents," General Drum said in the statement. "The three cases included in the story released were recorded in March and June of this year.

"Following normal intelligence procedure, investigations were made with the conclusions that no hostile motive could be attached to any one of the incidents in question."

General Drum's announcement came a day after the War Department in Washington said that the story "may be untrue" and declared that General Drum was conducting an investigation.

In Trenton, N. J., L. G. McNamara, Superintendent of the Game Management of the State Fish and Game Commission, had declared that an arrow in the soil, suspected of "pointing to an eastern air base," was a bird-feeding patch near Haleyville in Cumberland County and the shape was "purely a coincidence."

Mr. MsNamara added that the Army contacted the Commission about the feeding patch three months ago and at the time asked military officials to make an air survey of the State to see if there were other suspected markings.

The Washington Star said yesterday that the grain sacks were bags of fertilizer tossed at random from a moving truck on a Virginia farm to dry in the sun.

Japan Said to Have Plenty of Fuel Oil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 12 (AP)—American experts returning from Japanese territory on the Swedish exchange liner Gripsholm declare that the Japanese will not be limited in their military operations by any lack of fuel oil.

These experts, who were among 1,500 American repatriates stopping off here en route home, say previously accumulated stocks plus the fields taken by conquest finally have fulfilled the Japanese dream of fuel self-sufficiency.

The one type which they have difficulty in getting in sufficient quantities is lubricating oil, the experts say. The acquistion of oil fields in Dutch and British Borneo, the Netherlands Indies, and the Yenang Yaung field in Burma will not help the Japanese greatly in this respect because none of these areas produces the type of crude oil from which top grade lubricating oil can be refined without special refinery equipment.

(The Dutch scorched earth policy probably destroyed most, if not all, such equipment in the captured areas.)

Before the war virtually all the lubricating oil used by the Japanese came from the United States. The Pacific fields have a base composed principally of asphalt and a paraffin base is necessary for ready and extensive extraction of the lubricating oil most suitable for tanks and other heavy war machinery.

Survey of Resources

A survey of oil resources in Japan and Japanese territory todays shows:

Japan—An estimated 40,000,000 barrels in storage before hostilities started. This is believed to be the equivalent of 18 months' normal consumption. American naval experts long have believed the Japanese always have maintained a stock sufficient for two years.

Hong Kong—The Japanese probably found between 15,000 and 20,000 tons of diesel and fuel oil undestroyed, "plenty of kerosene," and about 40,000 gallons of motor gasoline. Very little high test aviation fuel was left there.

Philippines—the Pandekan storage areas were understood to have been completely destroyed.

Singapore—Amounts were captured in all categories. Nearly twice the amount of oil captured in Hong Kong in all categories was seized. Storage tanks were located mainly on the small near-by islands of Pulo Bukin and Pulo Samban. The supplies were believed only partially destroyed.

Netherlands Indies—The Dutch demolition machinery was well organized long before the war. All storage facilities in Borneo, Java and Sumatra was believed blown sky high. Conversely, it was understood that supplies at Sarawak, British possession on North Borneo, were taken intact. The figures are unknown. Oil men said they thought the Japanese brought drilling crews and machinery into the oil bearing areas along with troops and probably starting drilling and restoration work immediately.

Lack of Refineries

Japan's main problem will be transportation. Americans believe that within three to six months all but a few oil fields in Burma, Java, Sumatra and Borneo will be operating again, but there are no refineries left in those areas. Hence tankers must take the crude oil to Japan. The lone refinery in the southern Orient is at Bangkok. It is too small to handle more than a trickle of the high test gasoline Japan needs.

Japan also is equipped to produce oil and gasoline synthetically from coal. Experts said its annual production exceeded 1,000,000 barrels.

British Test New Nazi Plane

LONDON, Aug. 12 (CP)—Royal Air Force pilots who have tested a captured Focke Wulf 190, latest model Nazi air fighter to be seen in action, report the machine is a "defensive" fighter with excellent maneuverability, but say they do not believe it is superior to the latest British types, some of which are still on the secret list.

Specifications of the plane, forced down on the South Coast of England several weeks ago and since put through a series of dizzy workouts, disclose it is small and heavily armed with four cannon and two machine guns and possesses a top speed of 375 miles an hour, slower than the RAF's fighters such as the Spitfire.

The Focke Wulf is 29 feet, four inches long with a wingspread of 34 feet, five inches, making it smaller than the Spitfires which, flown by Canadians, recently destroyed or damaged at least a half-dozen FW 190's in engagements near the French Coast.

The little Nazi craft, powered by a 14-cylinder radial engine developing 1,600 horsepower, is most efficient at 18,000 feet where the supercharger gives the engine maximum assistance. Its top ceiling was not disclosed, but it is believed to be about 35,000 feet.

The Focke Wulf's 20-mm. cannon are mounted in pairs in the wings and its machine guns are fixed above the semi-streamlined engine, firing through the propeller.

One of its features is its quick rate of climb—3,250 feet a minute at 17,500 feet.

A pilot who flew it said it was a "sound job . . . not built for the offensive in the sort of sweeps we now are conducting over Northern France."

Patents Inquiry Told of Hold Up On Motor Fuel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Senate Patents Committee was told today that an agreement between Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) and the German chemical trust, I. G. Farbenindustrie, retarded production in the United States of methanol, a wood alcohol with possibilities for use as a motor fuel.

John R. Jacobs, Jr., until recently a special attorney of the Justice Department, said the German concern used the agreement, made in 1936, not only to receive strategic information from Standard about isoprophyl ether for aviation gasoline, but also to prevent Standard from constructing a methanol plant in this country.

Wearing the uniform of an Army private, Mr. Jacobs declared the agreement showed co-operation among I.G., standard and the du Pont Company in which Standard bought methanol for its anti-freeze mixtures from du Pont at 17½ cents a gallon, or about half the published price, to avoid competition.

The attorney, who was attached to the Justice Department's anti-trust division, and permitted by the Army to present this case before the committee, testified that Standard received the right to I. G.'s methanol process in the United States. I.G. demanded, however, he said, that Standard work out a satisfactory agreement with du Pont before going into the production of methanol. The agreement has since been adjudged unlawful and the patents opened to the public royalty-free for the duration of the war.

Argentine Scrutiny For 'Nations' Films

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 12 (ONA)—The Nazi Axis has chalked up another victory on the propaganda front in the Argentine, its pressure on the government resulting in what may prove to be a virtual ban on all United Nations war films.

Under a decree just issued, all films having a war theme henceforth must be submitted to the Foreign Ministry for approval.

The measure was prompted by the Axis protest against the films "Japanese Agent" and "The Invaders" as "offensive" to Germany and its allies. Both films were suppressed last week because of the protest. "The Invaders" has been reinstated after deletion of scenes protested by Germany.

Since the decree indicates that all war films found "offensive" to the Axis will be suppressed, and since it is hardly likely that any conceivable allied war picture would fail to be "offensive" to the Axis, there is little likelihood that such pictures will be shown in the Argentine.

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'Pride of the Yankees'—Public vs. Private Power Hearing in New Hampshire

Gary Cooper Starred in Film Telling Story of Lou Gehrig

When Samuel Goldwyn decided to produce "The Pride of the Yankees" he hired Paul Gallico to prepare an original story based on episodes in Lou Gehrig's life. From this story, Jo Swerling and Herman J. Mankiewicz made their screen play. Mr. Goldwyn secured the baseball player's widow to assist and advise. He cast famous players like Babe Ruth, Bill Dickey, Robert W. Meusel, and Mark Koenig as themselves. And he made an unimpeachable selection by engaging Gary Cooper to impersonate the famous southpaw first baseman and home-run hitter, the man who played in 2,130 consecutive games to become known as "baseball's iron man."

Mr. Goldwyn's "The Pride of the Yankees" opened last night at the Keith Memorial—where it continues—and at the RKO-Boston—for a "single premiere performance." It is a good picture. The story conforms to American tradition. By virtue of hard work and a particular individual prowess, a poor boy wins fame and fortune. Lou Gehrig made his name in baseball, the great American game, playing with the New York Yankees. Mr. Goldwyn has provided both the sport and the team with two hours of good publicity.

* * *

Gehrig's baseball career began, in spite of parental opposition, when the young man was a student at Columbia. Mr. Goldwyn has altered the facts to say that Gehrig signed with the New York Yankees in order to pay his mother's doctor bills. There is a comic sequence in which young Lou breaks the news to his mother that his address of recent months has not been Harvard but Hartford, where he has been "farmed out" to a Yankee-owned minor league team.

"The Pride of the Yankees" commemorates the World Series game at St. Louis in the course of which Gehrig hit two home runs, which he had promised to a youngster in a hospital. The boy, inspired by Gehrig's advice to "keep trying," overcame his handicap and learned to walk again. Another dramatic episode is that which represents Gehrig's mother as opposed to his marriage to Eleanor Twitchell, a Chicago girl who, according to the film, was attracted to the rookie when he tripped over some bats in his debut as an active Yankee player, in 1925. Finally, there is the re-enactment of "Lou Gehrig Appreciation Day" in the Yankee Stadium on July 4, 1939, the occasion on which the player received an extraordinary demonstration of admiration and affection for his 14 years of service to the Yankees and the fans.

* * *

Aside from its human interest and sentimental associations, the strength of the film arises from the simplicity with which it depicts Gehrig himself and the warmth with which it portrays his married life. "The Pride of the Yankees" would be considerably less without Gary Cooper in the principal role. The latter's qualifications to play the shy, earnest, humorous, modest type of American are as abundant as they are obvious. His Lou Gehrig is, naturally, an interpretation rather than an attempt at literal representation. But we can assume that he has caught the essence of the Gehrig character. In any event, Mr. Cooper is real and ingratiating, able to fill in with character details a story deficient in strong dramatic conflict.

In a delightful performance as Eleanor Twitchell, Teresa Wright proved again that she knows how to animate her beauty and sincerity with wit, color, and acting skill.

Praise for Sam Wood's direction must be qualified by some reservations over his exaggeration of certain details, sentimental and otherwise. Such padding as the night club sequence was unnecessary. Mr. Wood has been satisfied to deal in popular and obvious heroics without relating his story to the elements common to all human tragedy. Even so, it is often genuinely entertaining and sometimes honestly affecting.

* * *

Martha Raye on Stage

The RKO-Boston Theater will return on Friday to the policy of stage-and-screen shows. The first of the stage shows will feature Martha Raye, comedienne, and Charlie Barnet and his orchestra. The picture will be "Flight Lieutenant," starring Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford, and Evelyn Keyes, and described as "a powerful drama of this war's unsung heroes."

* * *

Metropolitan Theater

Two new films will be introduced tomorrow at the Metropolitan Theater: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Paramount jungle picture in Technicolor, with Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning, Jack Haley, and Walter Abel; and "Sweater Girl," a college musical featuring Eddie Bracken, June Preisser, and Betty Jane Rhodes.

* * *

Paramount and Fenway

The Paramount and Fenway theaters will take over beginning tomorrow the double bill consisting of "This Above All," with Tyrone Power and Joan Fontaine, and "It Happened in Flatbush," with Lloyd Nolan and Carole Landis.

* * *

3d Week for 'Mrs. Miniver'

"Mrs. Miniver," with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon, is being held for a third week at the State and Orpheum theaters. Incidentally, it has done better business than the original showing of "Gone With the Wind."

* * *

Scollay and Modern

The new bill at the Scollay and Modern theaters, starting Friday, will consist of "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," with George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton, and Laird Cregar, and "Henry and Dizzy," latest in the Aldrich series, with Jimmy Lydon and Charles Smith.

* * *

Telepix

Features at the Telepix beginning Friday include the Russian defense of Sevastopol, "Eskimo Bride," Quiz Kids, comics, and newsreels.

* * *

Exeter

The new bill at the Exeter beginning tomorrow includes "I Married an Angel" and "Miss Annie Rooney."

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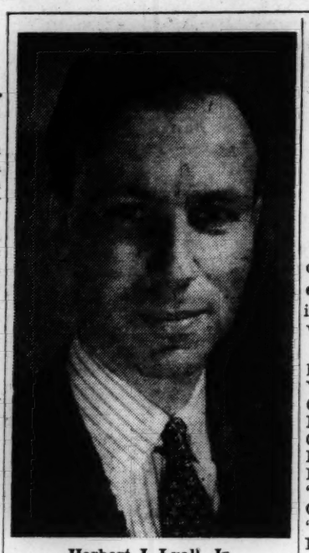


Herbert J. Lyall, Jr.

American Airlines, Inc., announces appointment of Mr. Lyall as Acting Eastern Traffic Manager. He succeeds C. R. Speers, now serving as captain in the Air Transport Command, Army Air Forces. Mr. Lyall, who has been with American Airlines since 1934, will have charge of a territory which includes New York State, Washington, Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia.

Greek Official To Be Heard On Radio Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

André Michalopoulos, Minister of Information of the Greek Government-in-Exile, speaks tonight in Boston on "America and Greece," WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Nelson Eddy and Nadine Conner have chosen as their duet "Bess, You Is My Woman Now," from Gershwin's opera, "Porgy and Bess." Mr. Eddy will also sing Charles Wakefield Cadman's "At Dawning"; "Waltzing Matilda," by Marie Cowan and A. B. Patterson; "A Policeman's Lot Is Not a Happy One," from Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Pirates of Penzance"; "Gypsy Love Song," from Victor Herbert's "The Fortune Teller," and John Densmore's "Roadways." Miss Conner and the chorus will join Mr. Eddy in some of the songs, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, are to sing a group of songs from Romberg's "Blossom Time" on "Great Moments in Music," with George Sebastian conducting the chorus and orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Stage Notes

The Theater Guild's announcement of "Mr. Sycamore" for Sept. 28 makes two openings for that date. The other is "Franklin Street," starring Groucho Marx.

As things stand now, three other early fall openings are scheduled: Aug. 17, "The Moon Is Down," with Conrad Nagel, at the Plymouth; Sept. 7, "Count Me In," new Shubert musical, at the Shubert; Sept. 14, Maxwell Anderson's new play, "The Eve of St. Agnes," sponsored by the Playwrights' Company.

Meanwhile, the Harvard Dramatic Club comes up with a summer revival of "Dracula," set for Sanders Theater, Aug. 20-22.

Tall Timber

Tall New Hampshire timber, once marked for the King's Royal Navy, is finally taking an important part in this nation's war effort. These tall, straight trees are being used as pilings and in dock and drydock installations at important New England ports. Crews of choppers are coming into New Hampshire woods to find these extra-tall trees. Norway pine, spruce, and oak timbers from 35 to 70 feet long are being brought out.

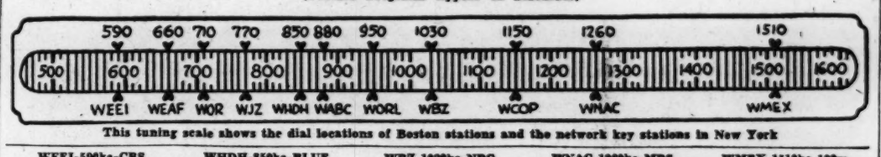
Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 17.75mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m. — WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Sports Program	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	First Baseball Game:	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	H. Marble, News	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Braves-N. Y. Giants	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	News: "Men of Sea"	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball Interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"United We Stand"	Sports Program	"Right to Happiness"	Second baseball game:	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	"Swingtime"	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Braves-Giants	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Boston Braves-N. Y.	
4:30	Children Are People	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Giants	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Second Baseball Game:	
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs	Esther, popular songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Boston Braves-N. Y. Giants	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
5:15	American Stories	"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"		
5:30	Follies: "Post"	"Flying Patrol": drama	Jack Dalton, songs	California Caravan	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Let's Waltz"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service: Talk
6:00	Comment; News	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast: War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Date With a Disc"	Music; News
7:30	Andre Michalopoulos	"The Lone Ranger"	Political talk	"Red Ryder"; drama	Jim's Texas Ramblers
7:45	Treasury Parade	Western Drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder"; drama	U. S. Army Program
8:00	Nelson Eddy; orchestra; chorus	Earl Godwin, News	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News"	Jean Evans, Songs
8:15		Lum 'n' Abner		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Irish music
8:30	Drama, with Jean Hersholt; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	"Dough-Re-Me"; musical quiz; Paul Lavalle's Or.	Canadian Grenadier Guards Band	Drama Shop; About Today
8:45					
9:00	Shirley Temple in "Junior Miss"	Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street	"These We Love"; dramatic serial	Gabriel Heatter, News	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15				News Service	
9:30	"Share Your Birthday"; Music	Harry Di Angeli's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch; orch.	"Pass in Review": Army entertainment	Classical Album
9:45		Music; Ted Straeter			Classical Album
10:00	Moments in Music: "Blossom Time"	Morgan Beatty, News	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15		The Garry Moore Variety Show		Ray Kilmey's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	War Information	Fishermen's Program	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad"		"Rhythm Front": Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Carl Ravazza's Orch.	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of Music; orchestra	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45		Lew Diamond's Orch.	News Service	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Day's End: News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News: Musical Clock	Organ; "Home Study"	
7:15	'Commuters' Special'	Newscast	Music; News	News comment	
7:30	Music; News	Religious Service	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summary	Religious Service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Pages of Melodies	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Variety	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; Fred and Posey; music	Ruth Moss, Interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45	program: News	Newscast; Morning Notes		Ruth Moss, Interviews	"The Rhythm Five"
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	Breakfast Club	Funny Money Man	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Burl Ives, songs	Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	"Spotlight Revue"	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	Recorded BBC News	Studio speaker
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	Honeymoon Hill; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; drama	Choir Loft; organ	"Goin' Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	United War Fund	Meet the Band	Dramatization	
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	American Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Singing Strings"
11:15	Second Husband: sk.	American Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Musical Program	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party"; variety show, with orch.	"The Quintones"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Joan Brooks, Songs	"David Harum"; sketch		News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Words and Music	Organ Recital	Orchid; Ranch Melodies
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; talks	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Bouquet"; music	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Connell for Democracy
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	"Hollywood and Vine"; vocalists; commentators	Terrace Room Ensemble	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Words and Music"
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.		News Service	Cedric Foster	Popular vocalists
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	'Light of the World: sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Sports Comments; News,	Victory program
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Sports Comments	Ruth Gevalt, songs
2:45	'Pepper Young's; sk.	Fishermen's News	Hymn Recital	"Khaki Serenade"	News Service
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Martin"; sketch	Marching Along	Dance Matinee
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee
3:30	News; Hollywood	News; "Men of Sea"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Dance Matinee
3:45	Jobs for Victory	Recital Period	"Right to Happiness"	Yankees Game	Wartime Buying; Orch.
4:00	Del Castillo: "The	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee
4:15	Composers' Album	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Dance Matinee
4:30	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Yankees Game	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Organ recital	"When a Girl Marries"	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Dance Matinee
5:15		"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	"Follies"; "Post"	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	Musical Program	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comment	War Headlines; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; War Commentary	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Sports.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Political Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Political Talk	Music; News
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Adrian and Alice, Songs.	"How'm I Doing?"; Bob	"Confidentially Yours"	"Excursions in Science"
7:45	dramatic sketch	Frontline Headlines	Hawk's Quiz Show	Johnny Richards' Orch.	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	"Thirty Minutes to	Earl Godwin, News	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta"; Erich	Musical Program
8:15	Play"; music; talk	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra	Leinsdorf, conductor	Civilian Defense; Music.
8:30	Death Valley; News,	Organ Recital by Kenneth Wilson	"Aldrich Family," with Ezra Stone; comedy sk.	'It Pays to Be Ignorant';	"Songs of the Range"
8:45	Major Bowes' Ama-			Howard-Sheldon: quiz.	"Dreamland Four"
9:00	teur program	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15	Stage Door Canteen	"Are Farmers Demanding Excessive Prices?"	Mary Martin; Victor Borge; Dame May Whitty; Bert Lahr; songs, or.	News Service	Classical Album
9:30	'Death Valley Days'	Town Meeting: Straeter		"Chateau Hogan"; comedy; orchestra	Classical Album
9:45	Stage Door Canteen				
10:00	"The First Line"	Morgan Beatty, comment	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Network Sports	News report
10:15	"The First Line"	Harry Di Angeli's Orch.	Reginald Gardiner; Or.	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Andre Philip, Talk.	Dramatization	News Dramatization	Network Sports	Horace Heidt's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	News Dramatization	Network Sports	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's Henchmen"
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Day's End; music
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Day's End; News
11:45	Music; Orchestra	Dance orchestra	News Service	Chuck Foster's Orch.	

Entertainment Timetable

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Othello," starring Paul Robeson, with Uta Hagen. Jose Ferrer and Margaret Webster. Directed by Miss Webster. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Shining Hour," presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Esplanade Concert

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—
Wednesday Evening, August 12,
(Postponed from July 29)
Paul Cherkassky, Guest Conductor
Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Overture to the Drama, "Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn
Berceuse ..... Jarnefelt
Fantasy, "La Bohème" ..... Puccini
Venusberg Music from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Polka from the Opera, "Schwanda, the Bagpiper" ..... Weinberger
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Torch Dance from Incidental Music to Shakespeare's "Henry VIII" ..... Edward German

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster, Patricia Morison. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn, James Stewart, Ruth Hussey, Roland Young. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 6:55, 9:50. "March of Time." 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:25, 9:15.

Kenmore—"Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers, Dennis Morgan. 2:30, 6, 9, 11:30. "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll. 1, 4:15, 8.

Metropolitan—"It Happened in Flatbush," Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "This Above All," Tyrone Power. 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.

Modern—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Take a Letter Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Orpheum—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:15, 10.

Paramount—Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara, John Sutton. 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 10:15. "Night in New Orleans," Patricia Morison, Preston Foster. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:55.

RKO-Boston—"Invisible Agent," Peter Lorre, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Peggy Moran. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

Scollay—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Miss Polly," "Information Please," with John Gunther. "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," "Hunter's Paradise," "Tennis Rhythm," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:32, 7:17, 10:02.

Strand—Huntington Avenue—"Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Telepix—Al Shean and Patty Hale in a Broadway Musical. "Crystals in Science." "Two Color Cartoons." "Wilds of Argentina." "Pete Smith's Scrapbook." "Bill Stern on Physical Fitness." "Stranger Than Fiction." 30 minutes of the latest news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Smart Alecs," with the East Side Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:45, 10:20. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Uptown—"Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Films in Boston

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, "I Was Framed," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin, Paulette Goddard. "Escape From Hong Kong," Leo Carrillo, Andy Devine. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple.

Regent: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:59, 6. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 3:10, 9:20.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Real Glory," Andrea Leeds, 3:30, 6:35, 9:50. "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 2, 5, 8. "Tortilla Flat," Hedy Lamarr, Spencer Tracy. 3:50, 6:15, 9:15.

Cleveland Circle: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan, Joseph Allen, Jr. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 2, 8.

University: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:20, 5:30, 9:35. "March of Time." 2, 5:10, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "To the Shores of Tripoli" Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Mercy Island," Ray Middleton. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:04, 9:04. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishop. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 3:26, 9:26.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 3:34, 8:34. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2:10, 7, 9:43.

Park: "Remarkable Andrews," Ellen Drew. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Wayne. "Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew, William Holden. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "My Gal Sal" Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Fantasia." 2:30, 8:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt, Ann Ayars. 3:50, 9:35.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Tight Shoes." "Panther's Claw," Sidney Blackmer. Continous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:40, 4:50, 8. "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:57, 5:07, 9:17.

Maplewood: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:55, 7:40. "Bed Time Story," Loretta Young, Fredric March. 3:26, 9:11.

Mystic: "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 2:25, 8:30. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor, Frances Langford. 3:35, 7, 9:50.

Strand: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:20, 8:25. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. 2:05, 7, 9.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:06, 9:11. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishop. 1:48, 7:53.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland. 3:05, 8:05. "Hay Foot," William Tracy. 2:30, 6:45, 10:25.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "This Gun For Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd, Laird Cregar. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 2, 8.

Strand: "They All Kissed the Bride." Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. "Treat 'Em Rough." Eddie Albert. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce, Bruce Edwards. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova, Tom Brown. "The Mad Doctor of Market Street," Lionel Atwill. 2, 8.

Strand: "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly, Richard Carlson. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Prisoner of Zenda," Ronald Colman and Madeleine Carroll. 2:02, 7:47. "Love Affair," Charles Boyer, Irene Dunne. 3:48, 9:33.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Alan Mowbray. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy MacDowell. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Captain of the Clouds," James Cagney, Dennis Morgan. "March of Time" and short subjects. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell, Red Skelton. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan, Paul Henreid. "S O S Coast Guard," Ralph Byrd, Maxine Doyle. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. 3:29, 8. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2:17, 6:40, 9:43.

Alcoholic Drinks Are Discontinued By Nantasket Line

Liquor licenses of the Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company have been surrendered to the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission, the Commission has announced.

Sale of liquor on all three of the ships operated by the Company has also been halted, according to the A. B. C.

The action resulted from a hearing ended by an order from the Commission to the Company decreeing the removal of slot machines aboard the ships or forfeiture of their licenses to sell liquor. The Commission held the Company violated regulations forbidding gambling or gambling devices on premises where alcoholic beverages were sold.

The Company contended the Commission had no jurisdiction on what occurred aboard ship, since War Department has control over navigable waters in which the ships sailed.

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Prison Sentences Loom for Violators of Dimout Traffic Regulations

Issues Emerge As Candidates Open in State

Political issues in Massachusetts were a little more pronounced today, if the efforts of several candidates for public office can be counted as a gauge.

In Boston, Courtenay Crocker counted the effect of the official opening in his campaign for the Republican nomination for United States Senator at a Parkman Bandstand rally last night. In Springfield, employers pondered the remarks of Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination.

Roger L. Putnam, Springfield Mayor and candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, wrote to Gov. Levereft Saltonstall demanding conscientious objectors be drafted to harvest crops.

And the long list of candidates for public office was shortened a bit more with the induction into the Army of State Senator John E. Kerrigan from South Boston, candidate for the Governor's Council. Since the time for withdrawals has expired the primary ballot in September will still carry Mr. Kerrigan's name, however.

Candidates Crocker and Casey both spoke of the courage necessary to support international cooperation although in slightly different veins.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., candidate for re-election, is "terribly afraid to face the issue between co-operation and isolationism," said Mr. Crocker. Mr. Casey warned that the war would have been lost already if there had not been "a few men in Washington with courage enough to vote for the lend-lease bill, selective service and other measures in the face of emotional pressure groups."

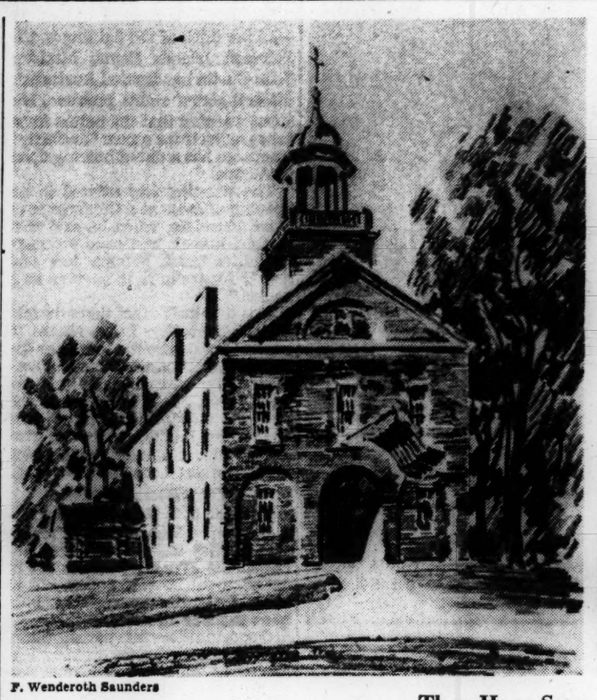
Transportation problems are the chief bar to deliveries of gasoline to New England, not the "meanness" of Washington officials, Mr. Casey told the Employers' Association of Western Massachusetts.

Co-operation with other nations means "life, joy and progress for mankind," Mr. Crocker stated. "Isolation means slavery."

Nomura Takes Home 3 U. S. Dictionaries

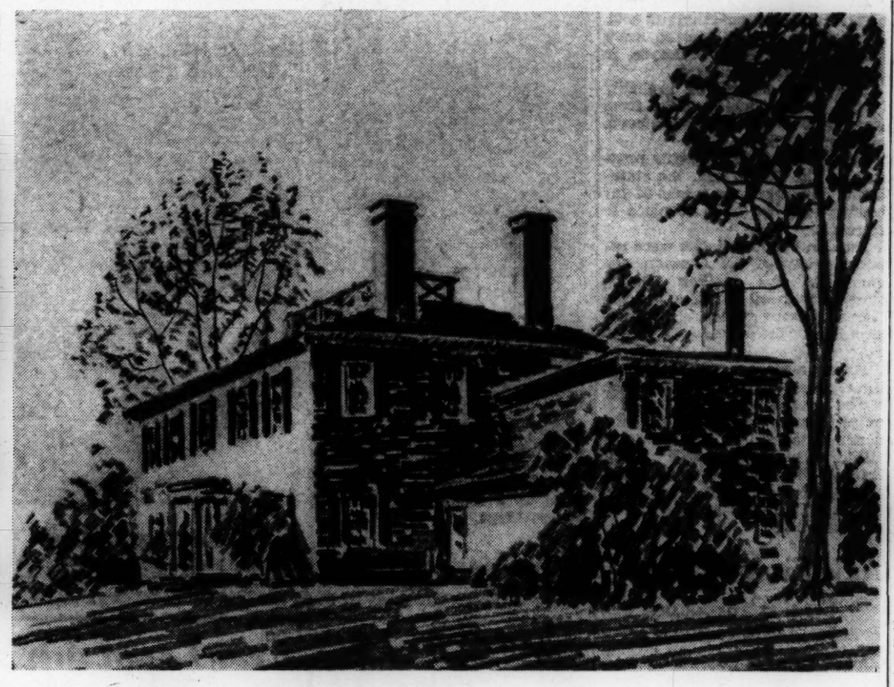
TOKYO. From Japanese Radiocasts. Aug. 12 (AP)—Three ponderous American dictionaries, each of which cost $30, are Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura's only homecoming gifts, the former Japanese Ambassador to the United States disclosed today aboard the repatriation ship Asama Maru.

His only explanation for his weighty choice of souvenir was the mystic comment to an Asahi correspondent that he was sure "English dictionaries will become more important and necessary in the future in order to know more not only about our enemy but for our own selves."



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Lincoln County Courthouse, built in 1824, is Maine's oldest courthouse.



The Gov. Samuel E. Smith homestead, built in 1792 and purchased by Governor Smith in 1836.

They Have Seen a Century of History March By in Wiscasset

Rare Old Wiscasset Homes Are Again Opened to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WISCASSET, Maine, Aug. 12—This village with its fine old sea captains' homes shaded by giant elms is holding its fourteenth annual Open House Day, today, despite the war and its attendant shortages. After a number of decades of comparative inactivity Wiscasset is approximating again the hustle that made the village once the most important coastal city of the State. Shipbuilding at nearby Bath is responsible for this great increase in population.

There was a time when ships were built all along the water's edge at Wiscasset, when one could see from Fort Hill Street a great array of masts and spars at the docks that fanned into Sheepscott Bay. There was hardly a home within miles of Wiscasset that did not have at least one member of its family leave at daybreak for the shipyards there. Today, the same homes are sending their men to work on destroyers and steel freighters instead of privateers and West Indiamen.

With the men away, maintaining the tradition of Open House Day has fallen entirely upon the shoulders of the women of the town. It meant finding additional transportation. It meant convincing the authorities that extra bus service was legitimate, for the funds of the Village Improvement Society to which Open House Day is the main contributor are needed more than ever to provide recreational and cultural activities for the greatly increased population.

Wiscasset is rich in mansions built in the late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth centuries. There are so many examples of this finest period of Colonial architecture that it has been impossible in the past for the public to view all of them in a single day. On former occasions only a portion of them have been shown at any one time. In this celebration only houses within walking distance of train and bus are on exhibition. This includes several that either have never been open to the public or have been closed for some years.

Among the new houses shown is the Elmes House which was built in 1793 and moved from its original location on Main Street to the waterfront. The house was not named for the old trees that form a canopy above its roof but for the family that built it. Lilac Cottage, the most charming of all Wiscasset's smaller houses, is opened again as a private residence.

Most of the finest residences are near the center of the village. These include the Nickels-Sortwell mansion, the Bellas-White house, the Governor Smith homestead—Samuel E. Smith was Maine's first governor—the Cook Marean home, the Hodge-Taylor-Hubbard house, and many others; all veritable museums with their treasures of fine furniture, glass, prints, interior woodwork and stairways, pewter, books, and old wallpapers. Also Wiscasset is famous for its beautiful gardens and exquisite flower arrangements.

Greeks' Epic Stand in Macedonia and Thrace

Vividly describing Greece's contribution to the United Nations cause, and outlining the power of a small nation of 8,000,000 inhabitants to resist the armed might of two great empires, Andre Michalopoulos, Minister of Information of the Greek Government-in-exile, at London, spoke last night in New Lecture Hall, Harvard University.

Touching only lightly upon the Albanian campaign, Mr. Michalopoulos laid particular emphasis on the part, less well known, played by the Greek troops in Macedonia and Thrace, in resisting the Nazis. Not one fortress, he said, quoting Col. Stanley Casson, fell to direct German assault. It was only when the invaders broke through the Yugoslav gap that the Macedonian forts were overcome.

Mr. Michalopoulos, in the United States on a special mission, gave a graphic account of the fierce battles in the North which cost the Germans many thousands of men.

Ascribing Greece's power to resist the forces of aggression to an inborn love of freedom and democracy which has been the heritage of the Greeks for more than 4,000 years, Mr. Michalopoulos said that Hitler sustained his first serious defeat—a moral and strategic defeat—on Greek soil.

Greece Hitler's Scapegoat

"The stigma which attaches to the brutal manner in which this peace-loving nation was overrun without any valid reason other than that of sheer lust and conquest, is one which Germany will never be able to erase from the records of her history," he said. Strategically, Greece's resistance put back Hitler's plan for the conquest of the Middle East by a whole year, and his Russian plans by several months, so that Greece effectively contributed to the saving of Egypt and Moscow.

"Hitler took a fierce revenge," he said. "Thwarted in his plans he made Greece pay for it when he got her in his power. That is why the Bulgars have been sent into Macedonia to kill 10,000 civilians and drive 70,000 out of their villages and farms. That is why the populations of the cities were doomed to starvation. But the spirit of the people was unbroken."

The Minister described cases of heroic passive resistance and sabotage, and spoke of the intrepid patriotic fighting in the Rhodope mountains under Major Douras, in the Parnassus range and around Thermopylae under Chieftain Leonidas Pappas, in the Peloponese, and in Crete where the whole population of that warlike island has rallied to the call of General Mantakas.

Mr. Michalopoulos gave a vivid description of the warfare carried on against Axis trains, convoys, garrisons, and headquarters by these mountain fighters. He told of a train being derailed and 800 Germans being killed, of the storming of Italian police headquarters, of the surprise attacks against garrisons and aerodromes in Crete where ammunition dumps were blown up, 300 Germans slain, aeroplanes destroyed and one hangar burned.

The Minister then described the work of the Greek forces in the Middle East, where two brigades of the Greek Army were fighting while the Greek Air Force which has been re-equipped with new machines was taking an active part in the air battles over Libya. The Greek Navy was operating in Mediterranean and Indian waters together with the British Navy, while Greece's merchant fleet, 1,800,000 tons strong at the beginning of the war, out of which 800,000 tons have been sunk in the United Nations cause, was still carrying the Greek flag and allied supplies over the high seas. Not one single ship, he said, either of the Royal Greek Navy or of the Greek Merchant Service had been left in ports and harbors of Greece to fall into the hands of the Nazis.

Can't Crush Sentiment

Here then was Greece's contribution to the cause of freedom. No mean contribution, Mr. Michalopoulos suggested, "for a small country of 8,000,000 men and women who preferred to die than live as slaves."

"The Greeks fight passionately on their ancient soil," Mr. Michalopoulos went on, "for the liberty which they have defended there for 40 centuries. The invader is now in occupation of the country. He has overwhelmed the slender material forces of the land by sheer weight of metal, but he has not and will never succeed in crushing the spirit of Greece which flames strong across the ages. Outside the country, in Egypt, in the Middle East, on the blue waters of the Mediterranean, in the wide expanses of the Indian Ocean, in the torrid skies of Libya the armed forces of Greece still fight on stubbornly to victory. 'The Greeks will never accept terms bringing slavery to Greece,' said Demaratos to Xerxes 2,500 years ago. That applies today."

"You in America," the speaker concluded, "have had to fight for your freedom in days gone by, against the forces of nature and the designs of men. You have conquered your freedom and you practice it magnificently as it is practiced in no other land. Liberty has become an accepted thing in this country and the younger people among you cannot imagine what it is to be without it. I can assure you it is a terrible thing. Today even your liberty—this hitherto unchallenged birthright—is in deadly peril. I adjure you to be conscious of this peril. I need not adjure you to fight it for you are made of the same stuff as we."

Goodwin Urges Police Chiefs To Crack Down on Offenders

Penalties for dimout violations by Massachusetts motorists will be a miximum of one year's imprisonment, a $500 fine, or both, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

In a bulletin to Police Chiefs throughout the Commonwealth, the Registrar told them to use their own discretion as to the form of prosecution, however.

"If you feel it is more effective to suspend licenses, use your best judgment as to whether or not violators should be prosecuted in court or their names sent to me for action," he said.

Dimout regulations, announced earlier this week, supersede all other regulations affecting motor vehicle headlight dimouts, the Registrar said.

"When the low beam," he stated, "is switched on in a headlamp, the light from the low-beam filament is 25 per cent less than that from the upper beam. Not only that, but the beam does not penetrate nearly so far ahead on the highway as the upper beam, with the result that it is not safe to drive faster than 30 miles an hour under the best possible conditions.

"I am sure it is also apparent to you that a car operated on our highways at night with the lamps equipped with only three-candlepower bulbs should never be driven at a rate of speed greater than 15 miles an hour.

"I am, therefore, asking you to enforce these regulations to the limit in order to serve, first, the purpose for which they are made, that is, to reduce the sky glow. This has been done at the request of the Army, and if the regulations are not obeyed it is very likely the Army will insist upon a more strict limitation of motor vehicle lights."

Dimout Court

The novelty of a "dimout court," with auxiliary police acting as judges and civilian dimout violators called on the carpet, has been introduced in Revere, Mass.

Without power to impose penalties, the new court may, nevertheless, order those brought before it into the Chelsea District Court, where fines up to $400 and imprisonment up to one year may result.

Sitting for the first time last night, the court heard 21 motorists who had been reported guilty of speeding on dimout roads and operating with "high beam" headlights. Nineteen of the cases were dismissed with warnings, but two men were ordered to appear before the District Court.

Next Tuesday, 60 additional defendants charged with household violations will be arraigned in the "guardroom."

The court may prove to be the first of many, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety officials indicated today. The Committee is empowered by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to enforce his dimout proclamation.

The Revere bench consists of George Lund, Chief of Auxiliary Police; Charles W. Nelson, Chairman of the Public Safety Committee; Joseph Sosna, Auxiliary Police Captain, and Inspector Thomas W. Dowd of the regular City police.

Violators are not to be sent up to District Court for lapses of memory, last night's session indicated. Only willful violations are subject to penalty.

Under provisions of the Governor's proclamation, householders must draw curtains on all windows facing the sea and make certain outside lights are extinguished or almost completely covered. Drivers must operate with parking lights in some areas near the shore, with low-beam headlights elsewhere in a 10-mile belt as outlined by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin yesterday. Business districts should be virtually blacked out.

Industry to Have First Call On Oil, According to Governor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told Massachusetts Republicans last evening that we could not expect all the fuel oil and gasoline we deem necessary during the coming months, "regardless of the number of tank cars that come here between now and December."

"War industry comes first," he declared, "and Massachusetts is highly geared to war production."

The Governor spoke at a dinner given to Republican county, city, and town chairmen by the State Committee at the Women's Rpublican Club, which marked the opening of the 1942 campaign here.

Sinclair Weeks, Republican National Committeeman from Massachusetts, was another speaker, and he urged the election of a Republican majority to Congress. "There is nothing," he said, "that will shake up and stimulate the war effort to the degree that is absolutely necessary, more than the election of a Republican majority in Congress."

The issue of intervention or non-intervention, he said, became obsolete after Dec. 7. He added, however, that "every good piece of legislation that was passed, and every bad piece of legislation that was defeated in Congress was due not to the New Dealists, but to a coalition of Republicans in the House and Senate with honest Democrats."

Referring to this election, he said:

"I have heard too many people say that this selection is 'in the bag.' Actually, we're in a tough spot, and the results of this election will determine whether we meet with success during the fall war operations or whether we continue to meet with discouraging reversals."

George B. Rowell, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, also spoke, as did Mrs. Madge N. Ray of Hudson, Secretary to the State Committee; Gerald Henderson of Boston, Chairman of the Republican State Finance Committee; Mrs. Addison Green of Holyoke, Vice-Chairman of the Committee; and Mrs. Alfred B. Williams of Taunton, National Republican Committeewoman.

Fish Plant Forces Of 400 on Strike Over Closed Shop

Refusal of the General Seafoods Corporation, Inc., to grant union employees a closed shop resulted in a strike of more than 400 workers at the company's plants at Boston and Gloucester, union officials declared today.

Questions of wages and hours of work were adjusted during negotiations that have been under way for about four months, but which failed in the closed shop issue, it was said.

Aid of fishermen, truckmen, and other allied tradesmen has been enlisted by the Seafood Workers' Joint Council of the Atlantic, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, in the dispute. James J. O'Malley, union leader, said that fishermen who usually supply the company, as well as the truckmen doing business with them, had agreed to halt deliveries.

Capt. Patrick McHugh of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, declared that none of the union fishermen will be allowed to go through picket lines nor unload fish at the company's stores.

Non-Registering Waltham Alien Gets Jail Term

Failure to register as an enemy alien brought a jail sentence of two months to Charles A. Kaufman of Waltham, oil burner mechanic, at a jury-waived trial before Federal Judge Arthur D. Healey in the United States District Court late yesterday.

The defendant escaped from custody of a Federal marshal last April after being held on charges of failing to register. He was at liberty only a few hours, and was then charged with escape from Federal custody and assault on a deputy United States marshal. He was found not guilty of the assault charge, and received a suspended sentence of six months for the escape and placed on probation for one year. He has been in jail about four months.

Although the defendant, on the stand in his own defense, insisted that he was born in Brainerd, Minn., Assistant United States Attorney Joseph M. Hargedon presented evidence that the defendant had repeatedly said he was born in Germany, including his application for a marriage license and in Waltham police records.

Halving Cylinders As a 'Gas' Saver

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The Sun Oil Company of Philadelphia says that tests had proved it is practical to run automobiles by using only half their cylinders.

In an advertisement in the Washington Evening Star, the company said:

"Comprehensive tests have proved that it is practical to run most automobiles—and still obtain smooth, adequate and reasonably satisfactory transportation — by using only half the number of cylinders in the car and making simple, inexpensive motor and carburetor adjustments.

"This will mean up to one-third less consumption of gasoline and in many cars, up to 50 per cent more mileage per gallon."

The adverstisement said the firm shortly would "advise you how this development can be applied to your car."

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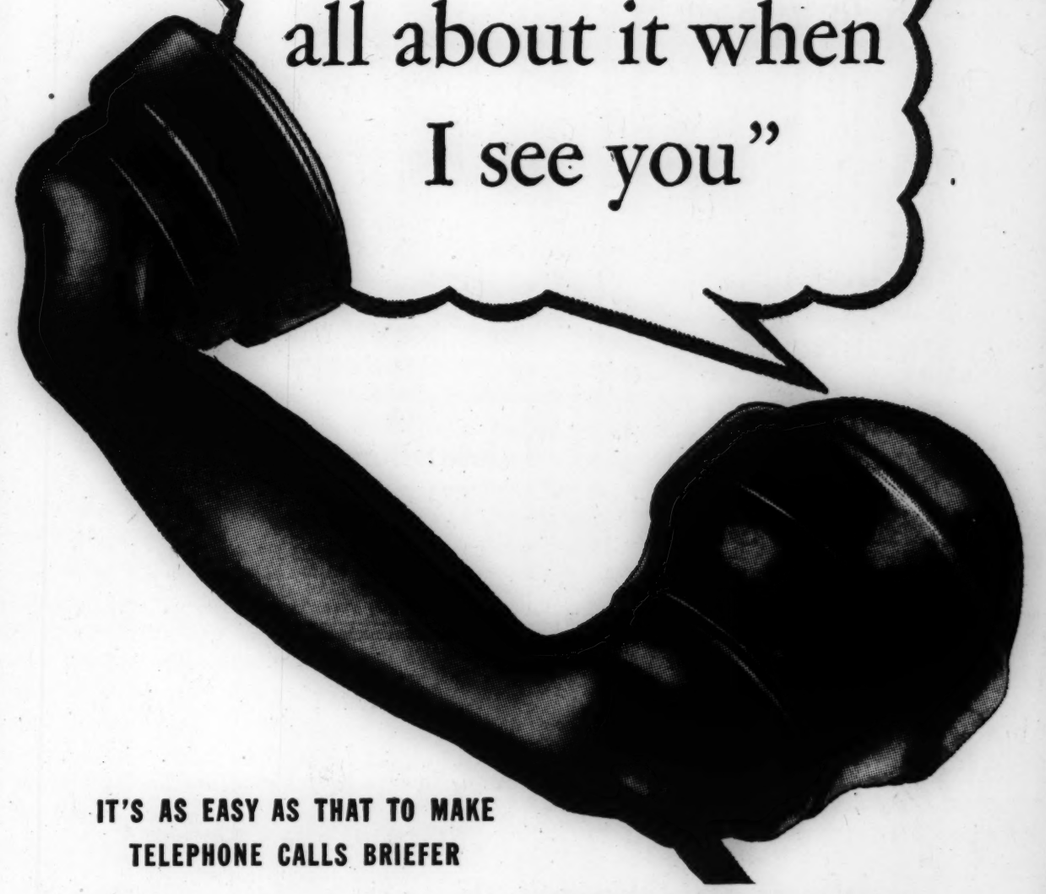


IT'S AS EASY AS THAT TO MAKE TELEPHONE CALLS BRIEFER

That's one way you can do your bit for the war every day.

YOU CAN DO still more by reducing non-essential long distance calls.

ANOTHER WAY you can help relieve congestion is standing-by at your telephone when you are waiting for a long distance call to be completed.

YOU CAN SAVE valuable telephone time by leaving messages when the party you're calling is not available. Call-backs take telephone time that is needed for speeding the war.

YOUR HELP is urgently needed because the telephone must give war needs first call.

PLEASE think before you telephone. Do you have to make the call? If it is essential will you please make it as brief as possible?

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

U. S. Blasts Japanese on Aleutians

Continued from Page 1

palm-dotted, two-mile-long island in the southeastern Solomons.

More definite word was not expected until a lull in the operations permits Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, Allied commander in the South Pacific who is in charge of the offensive, to send a detailed account over his now limited and overtaxed communications.

Allies Battering Japanese Bases

General MacArthur's headquarters, still silent on the main operation, told of the fourth air attack within as many days upon Rabaul, big Japanese base on New Britain; destruction of two, and possibly five, Japanese Zero fighters over New Guinea; another raid on Japanese ships south of Timor, Dutch East Indies; and an attack upon the Kei Islands.

A headquarters communiqué said Allied planes, striking by night at Rabaul, which is northwest of the Solomons, scored hits near airdrome runways from which Japanese aerial assistance could be sent to Tulagi defenders.

An air clash over New Guinea occurred near Samarai, which is on the southeastern tip of the island on a line directly west of Tulagi. Out of seven Zeroes encountered, Allied airmen either destroyed or damaged all of them.

Allied fliers failed to determine results of their attack on Japanese ships south of Timor, where a cargo ship was sunk and another merchantman and a destroyer were damaged in another raid Monday.

Wharfs were hit at the small port of Toeal in the raid on the Kei Islands, occupied late last month by the Japanese. They lie north of Australia.

Soviet Setbacks:

Germans Only 200 Miles From Grozny

German troops striking southeastward in the Caucasus were reported from Moscow to be only 200 miles from the rich Grozny wells after overrunning the devastated Maikop oil region in the west.

A Russian communiqué announced the Germans had reachcd the Cherkessk area, 70 miles southeast of Armavir, in a thrust down the Rostov-Baku railway into the Caucasian foothills.

The German High Command disclosed that the Russians had launched new counterblows against the Nazi offensive northwest of Voronezh, but a special war bulletin claimed a victory in the Don bend which it said raised Germany's 1942 Russian Army captives to 1,044,741.

The battle of the Don bend was said to be concluded. German troops and air forces were declared to have "annihilated the bulk of the 62nd Soviet Army and strong units of the First Tank Army in the great Don bend west of Kalach."

More than 57,000 prisoners were taken in that battle and more than 1,000 tanks and 750 guns were captured or destroyed, the bulletin said.

"Since the beginning of the spring fighting from the battle on the Kerch Peninsula up to the conclusion of the Battle in the Great Don Bend," the special announcement added, "German and allied troops on the Eastern Front have brought in 1,044,741 prisoners."

Huge Soviet Losses Claimed by Germans

It gave these figures for Soviet mechanical losses in the same period: 6,271 tanks and 10,131 guns seized or destroyed; 4,960 planes shot down in air combat; 664 planes downed by antiaircraft fire; 432 planes destroyed on the ground.

The regular war bulletin later added that Axis troops had captured Slavyansk, about 25 miles northwest of Krasnodar, but also mentioned the resumption of what it called "diversionary attacks" by the Russian Army northwest of Voronezh, northern anchor of the Nazi sweep into the Don Basin and the Caucasus.

Again emphasizing heavy air attacks in the Russian-held coastal areas of the Black Sea, the High Command declared that German bombers had sunk a patrol vessel and 2 transports along with other coastal boats and had damaged 6 other transports.

Rolling new reserves and equipment into the struggle with their customary talent for supply arrangements, the Germans confronted the battered Russian forces at Krasnodar with numerically superior forces and launched attack after attack, Wednesday's Moscow mid-day communiqué said. Krasnodar is the main obstacle on the road to Novorossisk.

"The Germans are trying at all costs to cross to the southern bank of a river," the communiqué said. More than 1,000 Germans were killed and 12 tanks destroyed in this effort, Russians said.

The river mentioned probably is the Kuban, which flows from Krasnodar into the Black Sea north of Novorossisk.

Pravda noted the extreme pressure in the South with the statement: "Great are the spaces of our country, but we have no place to retreat."

Russian counterattacks were reported slowing the German advance in the Maikop region, studded with oil derricks, but the Germans were gathering all their strength for the drive forward, Red Star said.

Extreme concern was felt about the German advance to Cherkessk.

The Germans were less than 150 miles from Ordzhonikidze, the northern terminus of the Georgian military highway which winds through the mountains to Tiflis, Capital of the rich Transcaucasia. There, at Baku, is produced most of Russia's oil.

Axis Sinks Eagle:

Carrier Torpedoed In Mediterranean

The British aircraft carrier Eagle has been sunk in the Mediterranean, but a large part of the 22,600-ton warship's crew of 748 has been saved, the British Admiralty announced today.

A German radiocast heard indicated the Eagle went down at the start of a battle which may be continuing between a British convoy and Axis submarines and warplanes.

The radiocast, quoting DNB, said a British "capital convoy," escorted by the bulk of the Mediterranean Fleet, had been engaged in the Western Mediterranean since last evening.

The original German report said the Eagle was sunk at noon.

Adding to the scope of the reported action, the Italian High Command said that one of its submarines scored two torpedo hits at dawn yesterday on "a large warship of unascertained type, strongly escorted."

The British Admiralty said at least one enemy submarine operating in the same area as the old carrier already had been sunk, indicating that the Eagle went down fighting.

German radiocasts said four torpedo hits sent her to the bottom.

The vessel has begun in 1913 as a battleship, the Almirante Cochrane, ordered by Chile from a British yard.

Work ceased with the outbreak of the World War, and in 1917 the British purchased her from Chile and redesigned her as an aircraft carrier. She was commissioned and given trials in 1920, but was not finally completed until 1924. She was completely refitted in 1932.

The purchase price and other expenditures brought her cost to more than £4,617,000.

A large-scale offensive by German surface and submarine raiders against the heavy and increasingly important Allied merchant traffic in the South Atlantic was predicted by informed British naval sources.

Reports from neutral and Axis sources in the last 24 hours indicated, it was said, that the attacks already had started.

These scurces cited Rio de Janeiro's receipt of SOS messages reporting an enemy surface raider 1,000 miles off the Brazilian coast and the German High Command's claim of Tuesday that 45,231 tons of shipping bound for Egypt had been sunk recently by German submarines off the American and West African coasts.

Mainz Bombed:

RAF Sets Fires In Chemical Center

Mainz, German chemical industry and rail center on the Rhine, was attacked heavily Tuesday night by the Royal Air Force in a raid which was "particularly successful" and left fires burning all night, the Air Ministry announced.

Sixteen bombers were missing, indicating a strong force participated. If previous losses of 4 to 5 per cent of the attackers is used as a basis, the number involved would be up to 400.

Coblenz, docks at Le Havre, and airfields in the Low Countries also were attacked.

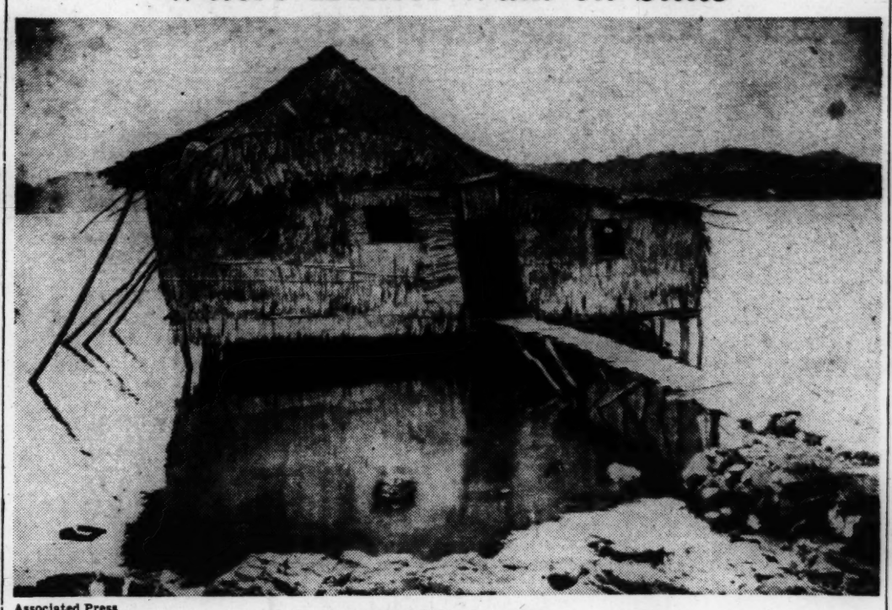
This was the fourth time the RAF picked Mainz as its target but the city had not been raided since Nov. 28, 1940.

Other RAF squadrons hit the French coast in an assault which began at Calais and spread southward.

German nuisance raiders bombed points on the south coast of England and in the Midlands. One German bomber was destroyed.

London had an air alert which lasted 30 minutes but no gunfire was heard and no bombs were reported dropped.

Where Houses Walk on Stilts



Associated Press

Laundry at Tulagi

Perched on stilts and with a leaning side propped up, this thatched house is a laundry at Tulagi, where United States and Japanese forces are fighting for control of the best fleet anchorage in the Solomon Islands. Picture was made by R. H. Beck, of the American Museum of Natural History.

Free Legal Advice on Finances Given Men Entering Services

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Men entering the armed services, and their families, can get free advice on their financial problems—such as loans, rents, installments on furniture—if they will just ask for it.

They should ask for it, say the lawyers willing and ready to give the advice, if they are not positive they can satisfactorily settle or adjust the obligations contracted in civil life.

Going into the Army does not cancel those obligations for a man or his family. It may cause some of them to be suspended—but not all of them—until the war is over.

Men enlisting or being drafted can get the free professional legal advice on their civil problems in several ways—and so may their families—and be welcome in asking:

Services Contributed

By communicating with one of the 86 Legal Aid Societies, located in most of the large cities, or with one of the local committees of lawyers established for the purpose by the American Bar Association.

These lawyers are contributing their services to ease hardships for those left at home and to keep up the morale of soldiers and sailors who, without such help, might be troubled by worries for their future and that of their families.

Some Army camps are visited on regular days by lawyers from near-by towns or cities to consult with soldiers needing advice. At some camps soldiers who were lawyers in civil life are assigned the job of advising their fellow soldiers.

One of the attorneys for the New York Legal Aid Society, where the number of draftees seeking advice is multiplying by the hundred monthly, explained:

"We will give any man entering the service, or his family, advice on his civil problems. That advice is free. Then, if he or they can afford a lawyer to handle their case, we suggest they hire one. That is, after we have advised them.

"If they can't afford a lawyer, we will handle the case free and represent them in court."

Civil Relief Act

Attorneys say many men entering the armed services now are confused about the meaning of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of Oct. 17, 1940, which was passed as a sister Act to the Selective Service measure of the same year, when this country was raising a peacetime army.

That Act affected certain obligations contracted before that date two years ago by men going into the service. Many of the same kind of obligations contracted after that date were not affected.

Coral Reefs of Solomon Islands Render Approach Difficult

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—The entire group of the Solomon Islands, where Allied naval, air and land forces are now carrying their first offensive to the Japanese, has an area more than twice that of the State of Massachusetts. They lie east of New Guinea and roughly a thousand miles northeast of Australia.

Great Britain, says the National Geographic Society, annexed a part of the islands 50 years ago. Those belonging to Germany before World War I and were mandated by the League of Nations to Australia.

The Solomons are of volcanic origin, with mountains rising 10,000 feet. They are heavily forested. Approach to their rugged shores is made difficult by coral reefs.

Units of the United States Navy have been reported attacking Japanese positions in the Tulagi area. Until the arrival of Japanese invaders, Tulagi was the Capital of the Solomons, where the British High Commissioner ruled over this 900-mile double chain of 10 large islands and innumerable smaller ones.

In Tulagi harbor the United States Navy destroyed a Japanese invasion fleet three days before the main Coral Sea battle. This harbor is about three hours' bomber flight east of Port Moresby, New Guinea, and about seven hours flight north of Sydney, Australia.

Small Tribal Units

Bougainville, largest and westernmost of the Solomons, is just 100 miles east of invaded New Britain Island, and five hours' bomber flight from Australia's east coast.

The 150,000 native inhabitants of the Solomons are nearly all Melanesians who have resisted European civilization. They are organized into small tribal units, and to this day some tribes engage in cannibalism and headhunting expeditions against rival tribes.

One obstacle to the natives' acceptance of civilization was the practice of long standing of enslaving the natives to work on Australia's sugar plantations and in Fiji's copra industry. This "black-birding" practice 10 years ago gave place to a system of licensed labor recruiting.

Discovered by Spaniards

Copra, the dried meat of the coconut, is now the principal export of the Solomons. It supplies an oil extensively used in the United States in the making of soups, candles, and butter substitutes. The islands also provide shells for the making of "pearl" buttons, ivory nuts for "xone" buttons and knife handles, and sandalwood for cabinet work.

The islands were discovered by a Spanish expedition, in 1567. After its return to Spain many years were spent organizing a group of colonists for the islands. A rumor was circulated that the islands had provided the gold to adorn Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. The name of the Archipelago came from this baseless report. No gold was found on the islands until 1930.

How Jacques Escaped the Nazis

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—A French shopkeeper wearing the uniform of the Fighting French with the ribbon of the Croix de Guerre and wound stripe earned in the last war stood proudly in Gen. Charles de Gaulle's headquarters yesterday and told of the dash to freedom that saved him from Nazi machine-gunners.

Jacques, whose other name must remain secret, is said to be the first French hostage to escape the Germans and reach Britain.

Escape alone might have been easier, but he knew the fate that would befall his wife, Gabrielle, and their 16-year-old son, Louis, if they were left behind; so they fled together.

Gabrielle came to the press conference, but Louis was too busy signing up in the Fighting French Air Force.

Last year 50 hostages ranging from 17 upward were shot in Jacques' home town in Western France in reprisal for the slaying of a German officer.

Jacques on the List

The Nazi command ordered the seizure of 50 more hostages and Jacques was on the list—with good reason. For months past he and Gabrielle had been receiving "Fighting French" pamphlets. They didn't know who sent them but they copied and sent them to many others. Jacques was warned the night before he was to be arrested.

Within an hour he was on the train to Paris with wife and son. But there he was told an exit visa would be granted only with permission of his home-town police.

This and other means failed, so Jacques and family set out on their own for Unoccupied France.

Within a few hundred yards of the line of demarcation a German girl in uniform—one of those who check credentials at the line—asked for a lift in the motor car they had hired. Frontier guards waved them on when they saw her with them.

Escape From Africa

Three months passed before the family finally obtained permits to go to North Africa. It was then March and only a short time ago were they able to escape from Africa.

Of the possible Allied invasion of France, Jacques declared with laughs and gestures:

"Every Allied soldier should bring three rifles—two for the Frenchmen ready to fight at their side. The landing would be a signal for a general revolt."

Curtin Stresses Joint-Work Need By United Nations

MELBOURNE, Aug. 12 (AP)—Emphasizing the need for closest collaboration among the United Nations, Prime Minister John Curtin declared here that "a policy of mutual aid is necessary to ensure the success of this great struggle and to ensure the ultimate salvation of Australia."

"None of us is strong enough to stand alone," he said in an address on the hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Melbourne.

"We must all share common resources and common perils, as the fight for the Caucasus and the Middle East and the Battle of the Atlantic is the Battle for Australia.

"You must not ask for undue concentration of defensive and offensive material here."

"Australia and New Zealand constitute an area so indispensable to civilization that it should be held as a citadel for civilization. I have not the least doubt that leaders of the United States and the United Kingdom know and feel that just as keenly as ourselves."

Curtin Tackles States' Rights In Call to Austere Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 12—In the thick of the fighting in the Solomon Islands Prime Minister John Curtin has tackled Australia's difficult states' rights problem. His stern warning that the nation must prepare itself for a new "austerity" campaign has a direct bearing upon that issue.

The warning was uttered in an opening address at a Conference of State Premiers, when he said that "waste, luxury, and even ordinary amenities must become less and less if Australia is to survive as a nation."

It is a notorius fact that whereas people generally have shown a readiness to make the sacrifices demanded of them, the State Governments have often haggled and argued in an effort to persuade the Federal Government to whittle down those sections of its war program which cut in on fields which the States assert are sacred to them.

War Effort Impeded

There is little doubt that the exercise by the States of their "sovereign rights" has not only embarrassed the Federal Government in carrying out its war policy, but in some instances appreciably held back the war effort.

Opportunities for parish pump politics are, however, steadily lessening, as Mr. Curtin, knowing that he has the solid backing of the people, gains courage to go right ahead, afterward paying the State Premiers the courtesy of formally presenting plans to them if they are directly affected.

But although Mr. Curtin obviously has decided that the States must toe the Federal line in the new austerity campaign he is too good a tactician not to seize the best time for making the heaviest demands—either on the Premiers or the people.

At Start of Offensive

Thus his warning that the Australians must make heavier sacrifices at the moment when the battle for the Solomons can sugarcoat the pill of austerity with the knowledge that at long last the sacrifices made were paying at least a small dividend in the shape of the first offensive in the Southwest Pacific.

The Prime Minister also seized the opportunity to notify the States that the Commonwealth this year is taking over the entertainment tax field from which the States last year collected £750,000.

The Commonwealth will heavily increase this tax—nine pence on half crown tickets is quoted—so as to increase the collection to £3,000,000, from which it will refund to the States the amounts they formerly collected.

Restrictions on Transport

The need for Mr. Curtin's warning to the people that they must expect to do without certain commodities, or at least get them in smaller supply, is exemplified in the fact every means of transport is being concentrated on moving men and munitions.

Nothing except vital requirements of war can be allowed to take first place, railroad rolling stock normally used for hauling articles which make life less austere being switched over to war purposes.

It is certainly a new and strange condition in a country in which the people are accustomed to an unusually high standard of living, but there are few who do not realize the necessity for restrictions, or who lack resilience to meet the changing situation by making needed adjustments in their mode of living.

Warning to Profiteers

Obviously the cutting out of many things which are regardable as normal requirements in peace, but which are luxuries in war, must affect the pockets of those accustomed to deal in them, but in a country such as Australia opportunities of recovery are many.

Admittedly not every Australian is so imbued with patriotism as to be unwilling if the opportunity offers to attempt to get around Government regulations.

Within the last few days there has been official warnings both to profiteers and black marketeers.

So far prosecutions against profiteers have brought only light fines, but the Senior Ministers now examining the position are expected to recommend much heavier penalties with goal of sentences without the option of fine, particularly in flagrant cases.

Black market operators also are expected to get little mercy, but it is admitted that they are harder to catch.

The profiteer's victim is usually ready to assist the authorities to expose him, but a buyer in the black market buys with his eyes open in his greedy effort to procure more than his share of rationed goods or obtain an unjustified priority.

The Government has therefore announced through the Prices Commissioner that drastic action will be taken against anybody paying higher prices to get priority, or dealing in any way with black market goods.

Dutch Queen Calls Liberty Sole Issue

OTTAWA, Aug. 12 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands told the Canadian people in a nationwide radiocast last night her visit to Canada and the United States had given her a new impression of "the ever-growing strength and determination of the two great North American democracies."

"In my country," she said, "men and women of all creeds and of all political opinions are one in the only important issue of the day: the will to regain their liberty and to do their utmost in helping us to fight the usurpers of their rightful heritage. . . . They have but one wish: to be in the front ranks of those who fight, work, and suffer for our common victory."

The Queen returned to Ottawa early yesterday afternoon from the United States.

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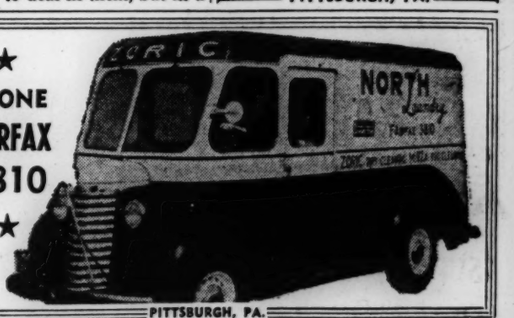

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Chinese Hold Hope of a Free India

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 11—It is a good sign of China's confidence in the strength of the fundamental solidarity of the United Nations bloc that the Chinese press does not refrain from expressing its opinion about recent developments in India.

China feels strongly as an Asiatic nation and its attitude toward the Indian problem is at least partly determined by its desire for a complete change of the political status of all East Asiatic nations after the war.

Since the days of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who himself was a strong advocate of Asiatic freedom, China's ruling party, the Kuomintang, has been adhering to the final aim of liberating not only itself but all the subjected and semi-subjected races of the East from western domination or influence.

It is only natural that this tendency, having been dormant for a long time, is once more gaining strength on account of the consequences of the Pacific war and especially in connection with the prevalent discussion of postwar problems in Chungking.

The Chinese are unanimously of the opinion that ways and means can and must still be found short of the present application of force against Mr. Gandhi's disobedience movement to bring the Indian conflict to a settlement.

Seek Peaceful Settlement

The leading newspaper, the Ta Kung Pao, is representative of the entire press in its statement that "the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress Party leaders and the shedding of blood will never settle the problem," that all this "will instead lead to greater trouble," and that "the measures of the Indian Government which led to these consequences should be abandoned in favor of fresh efforts to open the door for negotiations."

The newspapers almost literally agree with the Ta Kung Pao in its emphasis on the essential role national freedom is playing as the moral basis of the present World War and on its critical conclusion with regard to the British treatment of the Indian problem.

"We are in sympathy with all Asiatic nations seeking their freedom and ready to extend to them our assistance. National freedom is an important item in the Atlantic Charter and that pledge should apply not only to Europe but to Asia as well, not excepting India. In fighting aggression scores of nations are shedding their blood for what—for freedom. This is the basic spirit of the United Nations. Once this spirit is gone this war will have lost its significance and will degenerate into an aimless conflict."

Material for Propaganda

The Government organ, the Central Daily News, emphasizes this point even more strongly.

"Sir Stafford Cripps promised India freedom after the war, yet on the other hand it is clear that Indian leaders have been arrested because of their struggle for freedom. Under such circumstances irrespective of the right and wrong involved the confidence of the Indian people in the United Nations will inevitably be affected and to the enemy this will mean material for propaganda detrimental to the United Nations. The arrest of Gandhi, Nehru and others who have the support of the majority of Indian people does not solve the problem."

Apart from many private conversations on the subject of the postwar status of the nations of East Asia there have recently been two articles in leading Chungking newspapers which throw an interesting light on Chinese throught about the future destiny of Thailand and French Indo-China.

An editorial of the Ta Kung Pao on July 15 dealt with the problem of Thailand criticizing that country for the ill treatment of Chinese residents ever since 1933 when the representative of the then Siamese Government at Geneva refused to vote for the Lytton report condemning Japan's aggression against Manchuria.

Thailand "Needs a Lesson"

The article continued: "We have reached the end of our patience. The Thai Government needs a lesson. Since Thailand has made herself a junior partner of the Japanese aggressors we hereby declare that she has lost her status as an independent country. After the war she will be tried by the democracies. As most of the Thai people are Chinese or descendants of the Chinese, and as there would be no Thailand if Chinese merchants had not defeated the invading Burmese army and established a capital at Bangkok in 1767, it stands to reason that China should be the only country qualified to protect the Thais in postwar days."

An article on "The Postwar Status of French Indo-China" by D. Chu Ko-ching, a Harvard graduate who is now President of the National Chekiang University, appeared in the Central Weekly of Chungking on July 23.

The author suggests that French Indo-China should be given its independence, but if the backward and politically ununified colony should be deemed unprepared for self-government China should offer to take it under its mandatory protection.

Dr. Chu argued that for historical, geographical, racial, economic and strategic reasons China cannot be indifferent to what becomes of French Indo-China after the war.

Special emphasis is laid on the geographical and economic importance of the French colony to China. "It constitutes the logical outlet to the sea for the four Southwestern Provinces of China—that is, Szechwan, Sikang, Yunnan and Kweichow—and the Gulf of Tonking, on which the Port of Haiphong is situated, is the shortest route to China's coastal provinces for ships coming from Europe via Singapore. French Indo-China will also be able to dominate the foreign trade of the Province of Kwangsi.

"In short, whoever controls French Indo-China will be in a position to control the economic development of these five Southwestern Provinces of China.

Camranh Bay Needed

"From the viewpoint of national defense," the article continued, "the future status of French Indo-China will be of particular importance to China. Most of China's large cities being situated along the coast are vulnerable from there. Smarting under defeat, Japan will try to stage a comeback.

"From the nearest air base in Japan to some of the large Chinese ports the distance is under 1,000 miles, but if China gets the use of Camranh Bay in French Indo-China, ranking fourth among the best natural naval bases in the world, that Chinese naval base will be about 1,700 miles from the nearest Japanese air base.

"For the sake of her natural defense, therefore, China cannot let Camranh Bay fall into the hands of aggressive Japan nor permit it to relapse into the hands of French Indo-China, whose surrender to Japan without a determined struggle in 1940 sealed the fate of Singapore and Burma."

Gandhi Said to Expect Axis Nations to Win

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 12

Quick Allied victories in offensives against the Axis would do more than political negotiation to end the disturbance in India and gain its active support in the war, according to T. A. Raman, Indian newsman and lecturer.

Mr. Raman said here yesterday that in talks with Mohandas Gandhi earlier this year, he found the Indian leader pessimistic over the United Nations' chances for success and, in fact, thought Germany and Japan would triumph.

Surinam Hopes To Get Convoys For Its Bauxite

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Dr. J. C. Kielstra, Governor of Surinam, said today after a conference with President Roosevelt he hoped "a way may be found that shipments of bauxite from Surinam to this country may be safe against submarines."

Bauxite needed to make aluminum for airplanes and other war products.

While Dr. Kielstra declined to go into details, he hinted at the possibility of using armed convoys to assure a steady flow of bauxite.

Until now there has been no official reference to losses of bauxite ships en route from Surinam. On the steady flow of Surinam bauxite depends a large measure of aluminum production for plane sbeing built in the United States.

Hints on the possibility of using armed convoys for bauxite ships i salso the first official confirmation that part of this vital supply route has been without convoys.

Presumably the sea lanes where bauxite ships are on their own lie south of the Caribbean, since protective patrols and convoys have stedily been extended through the main zone of submarine operations close to the United States.

Britain-to-Canada Airgraph Service To Be Started Soon

OTTAWA, Aug. 12 (CP)—Airgraph service from Great Britain to Canada and Newfoundland is being instituted immediately, post office officials said. The service is already in effect from Canada to Britain.

Rates on airgraph messages from Britain will be the same as those here—15 cents when addressed to civilians and six cents to members of the forces. Announcement of the British service marks the success of lengthy negotiations between the two postal services.

Airgraph messages are written on special forms provided at post offices and are photographed on micro-film which is flown across the Ocean, developed and enlarged there, and forwarded to the destination.

WMC Policy Group Asks Enlistment End

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Management-Labor Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission has adopted a "strong" resolution calling for an end to voluntary enlistment in the armed services, it was learned yesterday.

Placing sole authority for enrollment of men in the armed services in the hands of the Selective Service System would protect essential war industries from a drain on skilled manpower, the Management-Labor group declared, and would permit more orderly recruitment of workers.

'They Shall Not Pass'

Courtesy Royal Yugoslav Information Center

Chetniks Block Hitler's Path

The fierce resistance of the Chetniks of Yugoslavia to all attempts of the Axis to subjugate them has written a bright page in the history of the Second World War, in which a large part of the world is fighting for freedom from the tyranny of the aggressors. These hill people not only are fighting off the invaders, they often stage guerrilla raids which have been termed a "second front" inside Europe.

Martial Law Draws Nearer in India

BOMBAY, Aug. 12 (AP) — The British called increasing numbers of troops and police into action today to cope with spreading violence and it became a question how long martial law could be forestalled in India.

The worst new trouble spot appeared to be New Delhi where an official statement described the situation as "ugly" and said an Indian mob had burned and virtually destroyed the Town Hall and troops had fired on civilian crowds yesterday.

[The India office in London issued a statement today saying, "authorities in India have the situation completely in hand and it is emphasized that any picture of widespread disorder in that country is utterly distorted."]

The four-day-old tension persisted also in Bombay but the situation at noon seemed to have calmed down somewhat with the rioters showing signs of tiring although some government trucks were looted of their food loads.

[A British Broadcasting Corporation dispatch picked up in New York by CBS said that five more members of the All-India Congress Party had been arrested in Calcutta following their arrival there by train from Bombay. The BBC dispatch declared the situation in Calcutta had quieted down considerably.]

There was no accurate count of fatalities since Sunday when the outbreaks began, but the casualty lists in Bombay alone reached at least 31 killed and more than 250 wounded.

Since the disturbance began as a sequel to the arrest of Mohandas K. Gandhi and other Hindu leaders after the All-India Congress Party made him Generalissimo of a planned non-violent campaign to break British rule, 500 or more other Indians have been made prisoner.

Armed security forces have opened fire on milling throngs in at least eight places across India; the wreckage of burned buildings, smashed glass and overturned vehicles has piled up, and there has been a noticeable decline in the teeming sub-continent's trade.

Martial law is a step which the British so far have withheld although civil authorities have responded with a firmness exemplified by disclosure that the 'Whipping Act" had been put to use and the blunt warning of Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay Province, that "no monkey business" would be tolerated.

Nevertheless, unruly demonstrators at New Delhi, described officially as "a large crowd of millworkers" put the torch to the Town Hall and burned down the Income Tax Office.

The communiqué said a Moslem sub-inspector of police was slain by a crowd—an act of special gravity because of the danger of a side outbreak of Hindu-Moslem strife—and that "on frequent occasions police and the military were forced to open fire in self-defense."

Groups of more than five persons have been prohibited in New Delhi, "strong military reinforcements have arrived and troops are patroling the city," it said.

Yandell Takes Red Cross Post With A.E.F. in Britain

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Lunsford P. Yandell has resigned as Treasurer of the Blue Network Company to undertake an American Red Cross assignment in London in connection with the rapidly expanding American Expeditionary Force in Great Britain.

The Blue Network said Mr. Yandell's services were lent at the direct request of Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross. He has arrived in London. Mr. Yandell will continue as Vice-President of the Company and as a member of the Board of Directors.

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Abolition of Christianity Held Long-Range Goal of Nazis

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Abolition of Christianity is a deliberate, long-range objective of Nazi administrators in occupied countries, the Inter-Allied Information Committee asserted in a 10,000-word report issued yesterday on religious persecution in Europe.

The design may not always be obvious. In Belgium it is more subtly concealed than in Poland, the report said. But it concluded that the Nazi technique respecting religion is a "carefully planned, progressive attack on Christian churches and religious organizations generally."

The report, based on what the Committee described as carefully documented and verified information, said that in Poland the number of priests "executed by the Gestapo" or fatally tormented in German prisons and concentration camps is estimated at 800. It said there were about 3,000 Polish priests in German concentration camps at present.

Dioceses Liquidated

In the Polish city of Poznan only three of 77 churches and chapels are open, and seven whole dioceses have been liquidated, the report continued. Polish churches have been converted to many non-religious purposes, in many instances being used to quarter troops.

The Committee's researches brought to light the imprisonment of many clergymen and priests in Czechoslovakia, "500 being a moderate estimate."

"Even high dignitaries and distinguished lay workers of churches (in Czechoslovakia) were not spared physical torment and spiritual pressure of the most severe character," the report said. "Among them was Karel Cardinal Kaspar, Archbishop of Prague, who died in June, 1941. About the same time the leading (Roman) Catholic intellectual, Alfred Fuchs, was tortured to death, and his widow received his ashes."

Nazi methods were milder in the Low Countries, France, and Luxemburg.

The first step in the West usually was to withhold paper supplies of religious publications on the pretense there was a shortage. Then religious education was suppressed, church organizations were dissolved, and activities of priests and clergymen limited strictly to their churches.

Church Activity Curbed

It was found that in western occupied countries, churches for the most part remained open, but that at present priests can do little more than celebrate masses. In many instances church services are forbidden on mornings following British air raids.

The Nazis' great fear of religion, the report said, is that it has ideals which rise above nationalism, and because it recognizes an authority greater than the National Socialist Party.

The Inter-Allied Information Committee is an official organ of the Government's-in-Exile at London.

Union College Secretary Reports to Navy for Duty

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—Frederick A. Wyatt, Admissions Director and Secretary of Union College, reports today for temporary duty with the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board for the Third Naval District, New York City.

Later Mr. Wyatt, Commissioned a Lieutenant, Junior Grade, in the United States Naval Reserve, will be assigned to the Naval Training School at Harvard University. He has the rating of an Aviation Volunteer with the Bureau of Aeronautics.

He's a Bit Chesty

Associated Press from United States Army

Puffy but Buoyant

This soldier in the Panama jungle doesn't really have an unusually large chest. He's wearing a buoyancy balloon used by members of the United States jungle platoon, known as "bushmasters," in crossing streams.

Frank Reaches Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 12 (AP)—Waldo Frank, American writer and lecturer who was the victim of a physical attack in Argentina after he was declared persona non grata, arrived from Buenos Aires by plane yesterday.

Doubling of House Tax Bill Is Urged on Senate Committee

Continued from Page 1

measures to encourage the purchase of government securities by corporations, individuals and other investors:

The program presented, it was said at the Chamber, would yield about $12,000,000,000 in taxes in a full year of operation in addition to the $17,000,000,000 now produced by the present law. It would produce about $8,000,000,000 additional during the present fiscal year. The House bill would yield only about $6,300,000,000 during the full year of operation and about $4,000,000,000 during the current fiscal year.

Two important new sources of revenue were proposed by Chamber spokesmen, a retail sales tax of 10 per cent and a 5 per cent withholding tax in addition to income tax.

The Chamber's spokesmen were: Ellsworth C. Alvord, of Alvord and Alvord, Washington, Chairman of the Chamber's Committee on Federal Finance; and three other members of the Committee, Albert L. Hopkins, of Hopkins, Sutter, Halls and De Wolfe, Chicago; Roy C. Osgood, Vice-President, First National Bank of Chicago; and Paul E. Shorb, of Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson and Shorb, Washington.

Urges Incentive to Saving

Mr. Alvord stressed the urgency of an incentive-saving plan, consisting of suitable deductions from taxable income of both individuals and corporations for voluntary investment in government securities, noninterest bearing and nonnegotiable during hostilities, but immediately negotiable and carrying a small return and early maturities upon the cessation of hostilities.

"An effective incentive to voluntary investment in government bonds," he said, "would go a long way toward solving two vital problems: (1) The immediate need for financing a large part of current deficits out of private income and savings, and the admitted necessity for both corporations and individuals to provide resources now against the dangers and to meet the unforeseeable demands of the post-war period. We are convinced that both purposes can be served by the adoption of an incentive savings plan."

Consideration for Individuals

Mr. Alvord advocated:

Avoidance of tremendous tax liabilities retroactively imposed upon individuals. The adoption of the Ruml plan to give a much needed opportunity to enact a well-rounded plan for taxing the incomes of individuals upon a current basis.

A corporate normal tax and war surtax of not more than 35 per cent, with appropriate adjustments for net incomes of less than $25,000.

Revision of the excess profits tax credits and relief provisions to define more accurately true excess profits.

Rates to be imposed upon excess profits must depend upon the balance of the tax program—for example, upon the rate to be imposed upon normal profits, whether only true excess profits will be subjected to excess profits tax rates, and whether a workable incentive-savings plan is enacted.

A retail sales tax, without exemptions (except for direct government purchases), at an effective rate of 10 per cent with appropriate adjustments for articles of first necessity, and a 5 per cent withholding tax, collected at the source, on all compensation, dividends and interest paid to individuals.

A moderate rate of tax upon capital gains and a shorter holding period.

Adoption of adequate provisions for the recognition of foreign war losses.

Repeal of the provision for renegotiation of war contracts contained in the Act of April 28, 1942.

Tax Test Not Met Yet

Dealing with the broad issues of the tax bill, Mr. Alvord said:

"The Treasury insists that two basic tests be applied to its fiscal program and to the bill of 1942 now pending: (1) The bill must raise the minimum amount of additional revenues required to finance war; and (2) it might be an effective anti-inflationary weapon.

"We challenge the Treasury program and the House bill. They pass neither of the two tests. Furthermore, the two tests themselves are insufficient. Our Government needs the maximum revenues, not the minimum, and must borrow the balance. Neither the Treasury program nor the House bill will contribute materially to the fight against inflation.

"We recommend a basic program for financing the war; a composite and practical program for effectively fighting inflation; and a thorough revision of the pending revenue bill to conform with each."

On inflation the Chamber's spokesmen offered these views:

A program for effective fighting inflation must conform to facts:

Summation of Views

The supply of civilian goods must decrease as production for war increases;

The demand for civilian goods increases as purchasing power increases and supply decreases;

The demand for civilian goods already exceeds the supply, and therefore "excess" purchasing power must be controlled;

All costs must be controlled if price control has any chance to be effective;

Neither price-fixing nor rationing guarantees a supply of civilian goods.

It is spending that must be restricted, not production.

At least $75,000,000,000 of our national income is now nontaxable.

Most of the entire increase of $40,000,000,000 in our national income since 1940 is non-taxable.

About 25,000,000 gainfully employed persons will pay no income tax—although every one of them stands ready to pay his share.

A 10 per cent increase in prices has the same effect upon the individual as a 10 per cent tax—but further price increases will continue and may become uncontrollable. Furthermore, as prices increase, the costs of the war increase; government expenditures correspondingly increase; and our citizens will soon shoulder unbearable and avoidable burdens.

Certain price increases will be proper from time to time. But spiralling must be stopped before it begins.

A courageous offensive is required to fight inflation. Victory on the home front is vital. There is no place for appeasers. A fiscal program based upon politics is as doomed as a war program based upon appeasement.

Must Control Inflation

"A basic program for financing the war," Mr. Alvord contended, "must provide for maximum control over inflation; from a fiscal point of view, maximum control over inflation demands:

"Maximum taxation of individuals whose purchasing power is increasing, maximum borrowing from savings and current incomes, minimum borrowing from commercial banks, minimum spending for non-war purposes, and maximum efficiency in war spending, and maximum production of civilian goods: consistent with war production.

"It is our judgment that the Treasury program and the House bill—fail to produce maximum revenues, seriously jeopardize maximum war production, afford no financial opportunity to prepare for peace, fail to provide adequate control over inflation, impose unbearable retroactive burdens upon individuals, and prescribe wholly inadequate measures for taxing the current income of individuals.

"They fail to provide incentive for maximum borrowing from the savings and current incomes of individuals and corporations and, therefore, rest their fiscal program primarily upon maximum borrowing from commercial banks and will compel unnecessary curtailments, abandonments, and substitutions in the production of civilian goods.

Estate and Gift Taxes

With regard to the provisions of the House bill on estate and gift taxes, Mr. Osgood urged continuation of the present $40,000 general exemption and $40,000 specific exemption for insurance and rejection of the House bill proposal of one overall exemption of $60,000 and provision of tax-free reserves for payment of estate taxes, provided by earmarked insurance or other liquid assets.

Provisions of the revenue acts adopted during and immediately after World War I, which accorded special exemptions from estate taxes to members of the armed forces who passed from causes attributable to military service, were called to the attention of the Senate Committee by Mr. Osgood.

Technical amendments to the Corporation Income Tax Law were proposed by Mr. Hopkins, who voiced strong objection to the proposed retroactive application of the tax measure to fiscal year corporations.

Canada Hits Crisis in Manpower Supply

By Eaton Maxwell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 12—Canada is today perhaps at the most critical stage of its war effort at home, because the immense expansion of its war industry as well as the size of its armed services has thrown a strain on the Canadian labor and manpower supply far beyond any point for which there were preparations to meet that strain, according to Elliot Little, Director of Canada's National Selective Service.

Mr. Little is the man who should know most about the manpower problem facing Canadian factories, Canadian regiments, warships and fighting planes, and he moreover, is the man who has to find the answers.

Mr. Little admitted that it now is only a question of months, perhaps, even weeks, when it may be necessary almost to "freeze" every job in Canada and to eliminate the great amount of labor and factory space still devoted to the making of scores of nonessential goods for civilian use.

Some Opposition Expected

That "freezing" undoubtedly will be opposed in many government quarters and it is no secret that the Prime Minister is by temperament and political philosophy against so drastic a move before the need is clear and irresistable.

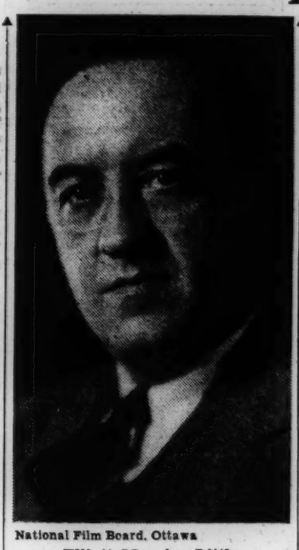
Yet so far as Mr. Little can now see that drastic move may be necessary and the sooner the Canadian people—workmen, clerks and farmers—get used to the idea of being "absolutely" tied to their posts, if need be, or shifted to other jobs, if it is desirable, the sooner they get used to the idea of that kind of compulsion as necessary to the war effort, the easier it will be to enforce it.

How serious the situation is today may be judged from the estimates of Canada's future manpower needs. Mr. Little has already said publicly that the factory and armed service requirements during the next five months, including August, will run to at least 50,000 men per month. These will include men taken into the armed services, men and women shifted from nonessential to essential labor, or persons freshly recruited to the ranks of labor.

No Method of Approach

But there is as yet in Canada, Mr. Little agrees, no organized administrative approach to get the right proportion of men for each of the services and industry and to reduce at the same time, in the like proportion, the use of Canadian labor in non-essential industries.

Out of a male military service age population between 19 and 45—which does not exceed 2,400,000 in Canada—there are 600,000 in the three branches of the armed services and about 700,000 in war industry. To this now must be added probably 150,000 women in these war industries. The monthly rate of manpower absorption by the armed services and by war industry may go well beyond this 50,000 per month, as soon as a second front is opened and the need for replacements in men and materials becomes urgent.



National Film Board, Ottawa

Elliott Menzies Little

Director Canadian National Selective Service.

The Director of National Selective Service now has certain limited powers to prevent labor turnovers by being able to regulate the hiring of most industrial employees in Canada. But to implement that power, it is felt that a highly developed type of labor exchanges must be developed throughout the country with every workman and plant registered and with estimates of war industry's needs at all time available at the central office to be transmitted, as the basis of regional policies, to the local labor exchanges.

Now Under Commission

Canada's labor exchanges are now under the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and there is talk of possible reorganization which may include the transference of the Unemployment Insurance Commission with its 150 or more employment offices throughout Canada to the Minister of Labor directly, with control delegated to Mr. Little.

Under these conditions it would be possible for Mr. Little to tie in the drafting of men, and later women, for the Armed Services with the known national and regional needs for labor in war industry and agriculture.

A major phase of Mr. Little's problem, if the administrative complexities can be solved, is to prevent any long-time transitional unemployment for workmen displaced under these conditions. He must get them jobs, in their own districts preferably, and see that if plants need workmen in any part of Canada then these displaced workers must be given a first opportunity rather than have such plants recruit new labor supplies from the ranks of women, the unfit, or other categories.

Selective Service Ties In

Selective service necessarily ties in with the forecasted needs of the armed services, the expansion of war industries, the reduction of civilian goods production—by restrictions of materials, styles, quantities, etc.—the lessening of civilian consumption in general, the farmers' need of labor, indeed, it ties in with almost every aspect of the production side of the war front at home.

Most senior officials here now recognize that even with the recruiting of women, added to the sharp curtailment in the production of almost all goods and services not strictly required for the war effort, there is a physical limit to what Canada, with less than 12,000,000 people, may be able to do.

These officials suggest that it is just possible that Canada, considering its limits in population, has overexpanded in its commitments and plans for the armed services as well as for war industry, and that it cannot supply both with the reserves of labor power each will need as the war mounts furiously in its demands. It will be for Mr. Little to discover how sound is this thesis, and his discovery will determine how far Canada physically may be able to continue in the conversion of her labor power and facilities for the purposes of an ever-expanding war that has no foreseeable limits in time or in intensity.

Isolationism Plea Fails

Continued from Page 1

Willkie and others who feel that the Congress which the nation is now electing may make such vital decisions affecting the peace that each candidate's peace views as well as his war views must be taken into account.

However, it might be premature for the isolationists to conclude that they are back on the crest. The basic political fact is that there is no crest. In any objective appraisal of the primary returns as they affect the isolationist would say that their meaning is not clear, that they certainly are not decisive, and that any one of three deductions could be tentatively accepted—but only tentatively:

That, unexpectedly and substantially, voters are supporting the election and views of pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists.

That the isolationist issue is being definitely adjourned by the voters no matter how much the leaders and candidates seek to bring it to a test.

That neither of these conclusions is correct but that instead purely local issues and local personalities and local party organization and strength are consistently determining the 1942 Congressional by-elections as they have so often in the past.

May Shift Tactics

Whichever of these interpretations proves nearest correct, it is clearly apparent that no strong isolationist purge is yet in the making and this fact may have an important bearing upon Mr. Roosevelt's effort to gain the New York State Democratic gubernatorial nomination for Senator James M. Mead over James A. Farley's candidate, Attorney General John J. Bennett. Mr. Roosevelt cited Senator Mead's pre-Pearl Harbor support of the Administration as the strongest reason for his intervention in this contest. But thus far, at least, this issue is not making friends or influencing voters in any large numbers.

The returns in the five state primary elections showed the following main results:

New York—Representative Fish won the Republican nomination in the twenty-sixth Congressional District by better than a two-to-one margin over three opponents. Mr. Willkie said, "The fight for his elimination must continue."

In New York City, Representative William B. Barry, attacked as a pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist, was renominated in the Second Congressional District Democratic primary.

Ohio—Representative Martin L. Sweeney conceded the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Twentieth District to Michael A. Feighan. Representatives Cliff Clevenger, John M. Vorys, Charles H. Elston, J. Harry McGregor, and Thomas A. Jenkins—all Republican pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists—tallied margins as high as four- and five-to-one over opponents.

Nebraska—Foster May, Omaha radio news announcer, was conceded the Democratic Senatorial nomination by Representative Harry B. Coffee, who had called his prewar isolationism a "dead issue."

Idaho—Senator John Thomas, incumbent Republican, led two opponents who had charged Senator Thomas with prewar isolationism, by wide margins. Representative Compton I. White, ex-isolationist, appeared to be the winner in the First District Congressional Democratic primary. Representative Henry Dworshak (R), was unopposed.

Arkansas—Former Representative John L. McClellan won the Democratic Senatorial nomination—tantamount to election—in a run-off primary against Attorney General Jack L. Holt.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Guide to Current Motion Pictures

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M, Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M, Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY — Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the Twenties. Well done of its type.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory in its conclusion.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M, Y.

DR. BROADWAY—Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attrative ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M, Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of air battle. London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M, Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles which are happily resolved as usual. M, Y, C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Offensive and tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M, Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste distantly derived from Rodgers and Hart show of same name.—M.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M, Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M, Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major leagues, returns home to win back seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M, Y.

JACKASS MAIL—Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M, Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY — Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted limax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and over sentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER — Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M, Y.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M, Y.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M, Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M, Y.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M, Y, C.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M, Y.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M, Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M, Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M, Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M, Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN. 16 — Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M, Y.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective —M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies. —M, Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M, Y, C.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M, Y, C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR — About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M, Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M, Y, C.

RISE AND SHINE — Broad spoof of football pictures. Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M, Y.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M, Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M, Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER — Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPY SHIP — Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SUBMARINE RAIDER—Slender Melodrama about submarine crew prevented from sending warning of Pearl Harbor.—M, Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M, Y.

SWAMP WATER — Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M, Y.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M, Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES — One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT — Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BIG SHOT — Sordid melodrama, effective of its kind. Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS — Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol. —M, Y.

THE INVADERS — British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS—Orson Welles' second film; gloomy drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER — Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel is lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY — Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted. —M, Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT — Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy.—M, Y.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

UNITED WE STAND — Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. —M, Y.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES — Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt an untidy triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M, Y.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR — Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful. —M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M, Y.C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

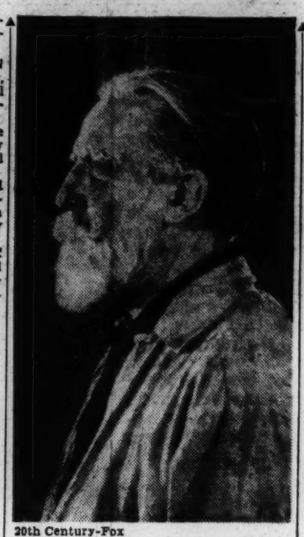
Recent Releases

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing the camera tricks introduced in "The Invisible Man." A mixture of brutality and Keystone comedy, incredibly callous in view of the world crisis.—M, Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—A murder mystery with emphasis on comedy. —M, Y.

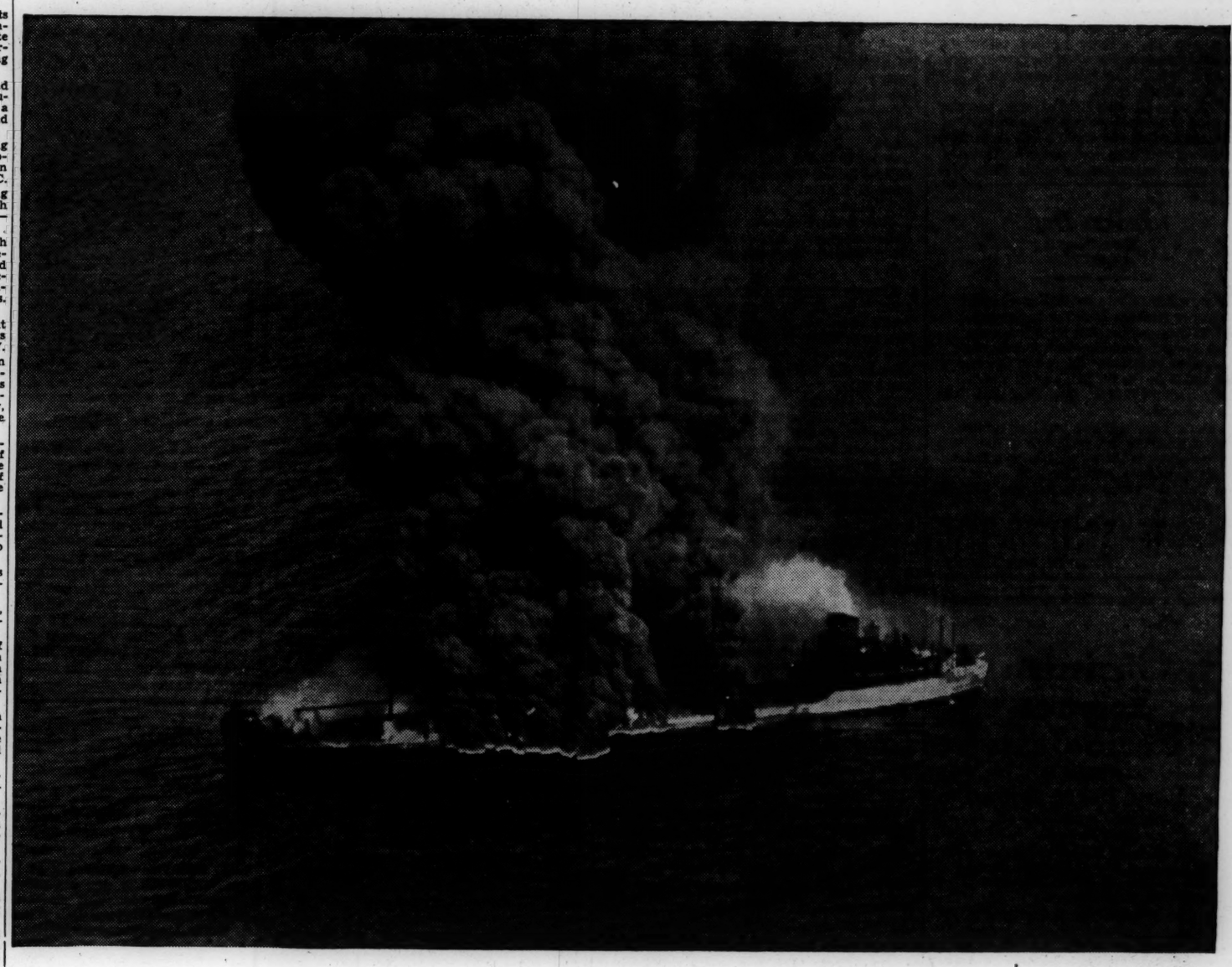
PIED PIPER—Stirring melodrama of small children in flight before Nazi invasion. Some excellent propaganda for the cause of the United Nations.—M, Y, C.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE—Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce, telling what happened in a village when one of the inhabitants patented a pudding.—M, Y, C.



20th Century-Fox

Monty Woolley in "Pied Piper"



The torpedo that did this blasted its way right into your home

THAT torpedo did more than destroy a valuable ship—it took the precious lives of brave seamen.

This tragedy has been repeated many times. And it is affecting millions of people in the Eastern Seaboard states.

Already, you have been forced to drive less—but the worst effects will be felt in the cold months ahead when there will not be sufficient fuel oil to keep homes warm.

On one trip, this tanker carried over 6,000,000 gallons of crude oil—150,000,000 gallons in a normal year. That's enough crude to provide gasoline to run 240,000 automobiles a whole year under present conditions—*plus* enough fuel oil to heat 25,000 homes all this winter—*plus* enough industrial fuel oil to keep thousands of machines in our factories busy producing the vitally needed weapons of war.

Multiply that loss by the many sinkings that have occurred and you will realize the extreme gravity of the situation. Substitute methods of transportation are doing a yeoman job but they are far from adequate.

Our government has told us that this is total war in which defeat means total destruction. Our war industries must have the petroleum they require to carry on. Therefore it becomes the solemn and personal duty of every civilian to do his part in conserving gasoline. Rationing alone is not the answer.

The entire engineering staff of Sun Oil Company's Automotive Research Division has been working night and day, for months, to find ways of conserving petroleum products. Through painstaking research, these engineers have evolved a plan which, in view of the seriousness of the situation, we feel we should report to you at this time.

Comprehensive tests have proved that it is practical to run most automobiles—and still obtain smooth, adequate and reasonably satisfactory transportation—by using only half the number of cylinders in the car and making simple, inexpensive motor and carburetor adjustments.

This will mean up to one-third less consumption of gasoline and, in many cars, up to 50% more mileage per gallon. Also by reducing the use of excessive power, the rate of tire wear is substantially decreased.

Sun Oil Company is now inviting the cooperation of manufacturers and will shortly advise you how this development can be applied to your car.

Remember . . . conservation is just as important as production

Oil is ammunition . . . use it wisely

SUN OIL COMPANY ★ ★ ★ PHILADELPHIA

Costs less to Own the best!

Quiet Gray

OIL HEATING

See phone book for dealer's name

The Home Forum

A Certain Hertfordshire Garden

It was a search for salvage in the old coach-house that uncovered the box of colored fairy lights. Though the little glass bowls were dusty and cracked, many of the wax candles inside were only half burned.

The sun had set. Twilight had settled over the garden. In the whitewashed stable, I took one of the lamps, lit the wick of the candle-stub inside, and hooked the rusty wire handle onto a nail in a beam. The pale amber light tinged the gloom. Its flickerings parted the curtain of years since happy days of childhood spent in this Hertfordshire garden.

* * *

I recalled the first occasion on which these fairy lanterns were used. It was the celebration at the end of World War I. Strings of colored bowls were swung from tree to tree, their twinkling reflected in the rivers which flow past the garden. The grown-ups, I recall, said the occasion marked the end of a "war to end wars."

On that November evening of 1918, they little thought that twenty-two years later we children would watch a far greater war drama from the garden. On wintry nights of 1940-41, air raids over London looked like a non-stop firework display. On the horizon, stealthy fingers of searchlights formed a lattice of light as they crept up the sky or darted hither and thither. Flashes of bursting shells were accompanied by muffled roars.

* * *

On one eventful night, the garden found itself in the front-line. The twenty-odd miles which separated it from the battered city disappeared in a flash, and the garden was transformed into a forest of silver trees. The green magnesium glow from hissing sparks illuminated the water, silhouetting the fir trees and the willows against the glare. Fleeting figures appeared on the garden paths, running toward the incendiaries. In a few minutes, all was quiet.

Walking in the gray light of dawn, one was tempted to think the whole episode had been a dream. Only a few small holes, lined with whitish-gray ash, showed where Nazi missiles had spent themselves in futile fury. The garden shook the dew from her leaves, and prepared to don her spring gown of apple bloom and cherry blossom.

This is just one of the many vicissitudes of war and peace which have menaced the serenity of our English garden. But all have receded, leaving the triangle of land between the Two Waters unchanged since the days of Great-grandfather.

There was, for instance, the "factory" scare. Men were seen measuring a stretch of mead-owland on the opposite shore. From cottage to cottage in the village, the whisper went like a rustle through the poplar trees: "They're here to build a factory." But the marshy soil which produces such wonderful golden kingcups thwarted the would-be factory-builders. The surveyors were seen no more, and cattle continue to graze in the meadows.

* * *

Another instance of the garden's passive triumph over modernism came with the first family motor-car. From the moment when the key refused to turn in the rusty lock of the big iron gates—unopened since the last pony-trap was driven away to the auction rooms—the garden resisted the coming of the car. Branches of rambler roses clutched at the hair of the youthful driver, as she passed down the overgrown drive in the small open tourer. The old coach-house, which had seemed to accommodate so easily wagonettes much larger than the car, obtruded itself to make things uncomfortable for the newcomer. The garden won. After a year or two, the automobile was sold. The key was turned again in the lock of the big iron gates.

Through the years, the garden refused to co-operate in sophisticated pleasure. It had more enduring things to offer. As the amber light burned lower in the coach-house, memories flooded back of youthful joys it had afforded in school holidays. Earliest of all—the absorbing interests of the riverbank. I seem to hear again the excited cry of my sister, Elizabeth, who had risen early one morning to be the first to see any new development in the tadpoles we had hidden in a bowl in the rushes. Later, when four legs had "come through," there was the ceremony of setting the little frogs free. The launching itself was entrusted to seven-year-old Rosemary, because "she is the youngest."

* * *

Memory recalls hot afternoons of reading, spent lying in the bottom of the old flat-bottomed boat. A swim was the usual prelude to a large tea in the shade of the awning on the lawn—with cherries, raspberries, or strawberries and cream, and lots of bread and butter.

On other days, there were rides in the pony-trap; long days in the open air with Grandfather driving and picnics on the Commons. Many an evening, by the light of the carriage lantern, I helped him to unharness and rub down the pony, throw hay into the trough and spread fresh straw on the uneven stone-flags in this old coach-house.

But the candle is spluttering. The fairy lanterns must go for salvage. All except one. I shall hide one lantern in the corn-bin. Then, though there may be no strings of fairy-lights in the Hertfordshire garden to mark the end of the second World War, there will at least be one little lamp to sit beneath in meditation when the fight for Liberty and Freedom has been won.

MELITA SPRAGGS

Indian Day

Massachusetts
August 12th

The crow remembers the Indian—his dry
Tar-paper feathers lined the Indian sky,
And lofty eagles perched upon the rocks
Grow inward, thinking about tomahawks.
The shouts of Indian children in the sun
Still tinkle in the air like crystal water,
Their father's eager feet cherished this ground,
His marks remain if you just look around.
Look down there in the shadow of the river,
Or, back here in the forest, run your hand
Along the under layer of the land
And find the peace pipe just the way he laid it,
And the arrow heads he had to make to save it.

ELIZABETH JANE ASTLEY

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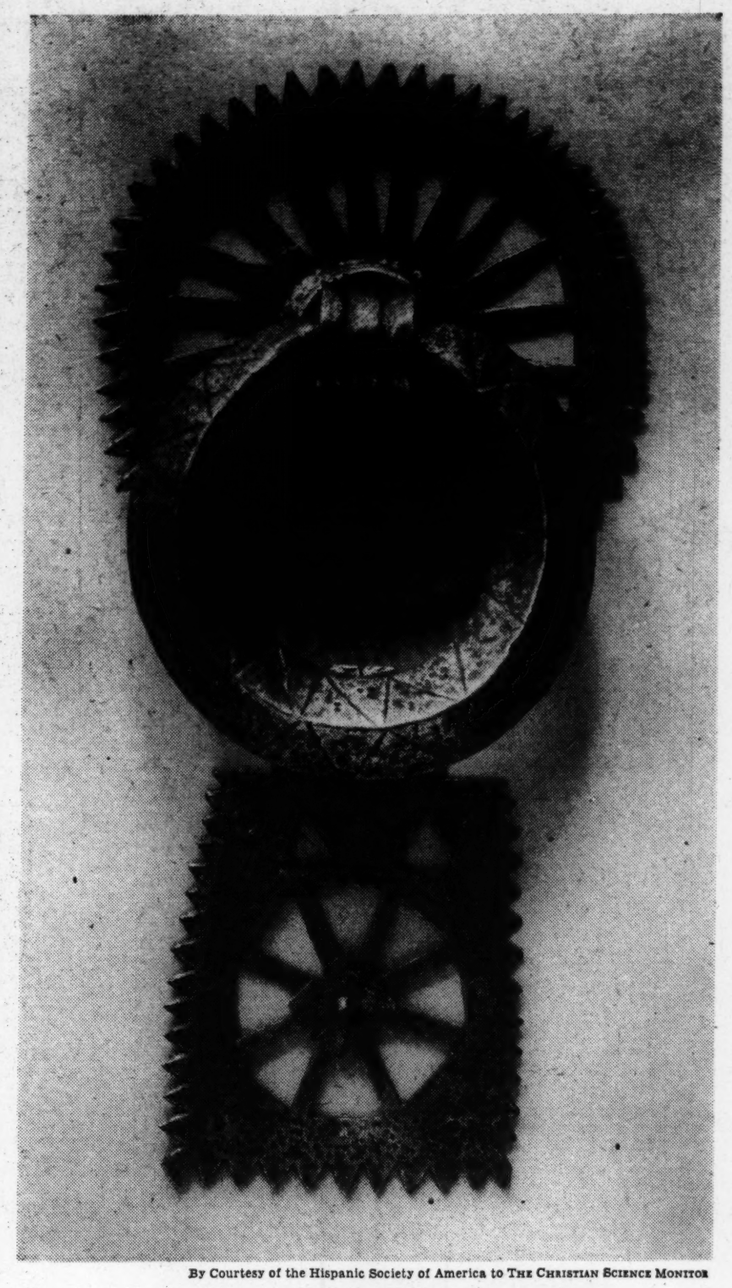

By Courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN IRON KNOCKER FROM SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPAIN

DECORATIVE IRON WORK was a characteristic craft in Spain after the twelfth century. There was an abundance of iron ore on the peninsula and craftsmen lavished their skill upon shaping and decorating it. The doors of churches were frequently adorned with an all-over C-scroll pattern. Rings were used both for doorpulls and knockers, such rings as are commonly used in Spain today.

The metal designs were devised under the influence of current architectural styles. However, certain Mohammedan features persisted through the various changes in fashion. The metal surface was pierced or incised or embossed. There were zigzag, scalloped, circular, undulating, and checkered motives of design.

This iron knocker was made in the sixteenth century. The backplate consists of a serrated disc, the center of which is cut like a spoked wheel. The striker plate is also ornamented in similar manner, while the ring and clinch have their special type of embellishment. The Hispanic Society of America in New York has a number of these ring-knockers. In the similarities and variations of their patterns they show the skill and decorative inventiveness which marked the Spanish handiwork of this fruitful era.

D. A.

EL SIGNIFICADO ESPIRITUAL DEL SABADO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"EL HIJO DEL HOMBRE es Señor del sábado" (Mateo 12:8). Así replicó Jesús a los fariseos que censuraron a sus discípulos por quebrantar la ley mosáica, arrancando las espigas y comiendo el trigo al pasar por entre los sembrados un día de sábado. Dirigiendo los pensamientos a las Sagradas Escrituras, en las cuales sus adversarios tenían fama de ser doctos, Jesús llamó su atención a la acción de David, el cual en un momento de apremio había tomado de los "panes de la proposición" que estaban reservados para los sacerdotes, y con penetrante sabiduría, diferenciando entre las leyes tradicionales, formuladas por los hombres, y la intuición y dirección espiritual, que está siempre a nuestro alcance para elevarnos por encima de la experiencia humana y protegernos de condiciones adversas, dijo (Mateo, 12:7): "Mas si supieseis qué significa esto: Deseo la misericordia y no el sacrificio, no hubierais condenado a los inocentes."

Habiendo derivado su autoridad de las Sagradas Escrituras, la amplificó refiriéndose a su propio origen divino y por inducción a su misión mesiánica. El relato bíblico demuestra como enseguida después de este incidente entró en la sinagoga, ejemplificando allí su poder divino sobre la enfermedad por la curación del hombre "que tenía seca una mano", mientras que ellos trataban de envolverle en discusiones y controversias con el objeto de impedir y desacreditar su misión sanadora.

Mediante este caso notable de una curación, realizada instantáneamente, frente a una enconada oposición, el Maestro demostró que la misericordia, unida al poder divino, no podía ser limitada por leyes doctrinales ni impedida por el rencor personal. También ilustró por su acción compasiva de curación que el día de sábado, o sea, "día del Descanso", fué glorificado y no profanado por tales actos de poder espiritual.

En un manuscrito importante, llamado el "Codice Bezae" se relata que Jesús "vió el mismo día de sábado a un hombre trabajando y le dijo: 'Oh Hombre, si sabes lo que estás haciendo, ¡bendito seas! Pero si no lo sabes, eres maldito y un violador de la ley.'" Este relato echa nueva luz sobre la declaración de Jesús, mencionada más arriba, de que "el Hijo del hombre es Señor del sábado", porque demuestra claramente la importancia que Jesús daba a una interpretación y aplicación correctas del Principio divino. Ilustra también su independencia completa de los aspectos meramente doctrinales de la ley mosáica (Exodo, 20:8-11) y de un cumplimiento meramente de forma exterior.

¿Cuál es el significado que encierra para nosotros esta declaración de Jesús: "El Hijo del hombre es Señor del sábado",—hecha hace siglos, cuando caminaba por los montes y valles de Galilea y visitaba las ciudades de Palestina? En un mensaje a un discípulo suyo, publicado en su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice (pág. 279), hablando de la experiencia de los israelitas de dar vueltas a los muros de Jericó siete veces: "Los seis días son para descubrir la nada de la materia; el séptimo es el día del Descanso, cuando se percibe que el mal no es nada y el bien es todo."

En esto tenemos el significado del séptimo día, el día del Señor, el día del dominio espiritual, el día en que la perfección como realidad presente se acierta por medio de nuestra percepción de la totalidad de Dios y de la nada de todo lo que trata de oponerse a esta totalidad. ¿No es eso un aspecto sorprendente del día de sábado?

Para el Maestro el sábado o el "día del Descanso" era el día del entendimiento, del dominio espiritual, de la comprensión siempre presente de la creación terminada de su Padre. "Vió Dios todo lo que había hecho; y he aquí que era muy bueno" (Génesis, 1:31). Para Jesús cada día debe haber participado de este conocimiento perfecto de la Vida, Verdad y Amor, y las curaciones que según las crónicas se efectuaron en los días de sábado de los judíos representaban el desarrollo espiritual y los frutos de esa conciencia del día de sábado, destinada a corregir no solamente el concepto erróneo del sábado, sino de toda la creación como discordante, enferma, pecadora y mortal.

De la obra curativa de Cristo Jesús la señora Eddy ha escrito en la página 259 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "En la Ciencia divina el hombre es la imagen verdadera de Dios. La naturaleza divina fué expresada mejor por Cristo Jesús, que enfocó sobre los mortales un reflejo más veraz de Dios y alzó sus vidas por encima de lo que sus pobres modelos mentales les permitían elevarse,—modelos mentales que representaban al hombre como caído, enfermo, pecador y mortal. El entendimiento, tal como Cristo lo tenía, de la existencia científica y la curación divina encierra un Principio perfecto y una idea perfecta—Dios perfecto y hombre perfecto—como base de pensamientos y demostraciones."

Santificar el sábado o día del Descanso de la manera que Jesús enseñó, significa rehusarse a bajar del sentido verdadero o científico de la creación espiritual; significa expresar la naturaleza divina en pensamientos y acciones, y mantener constante y fielmente todo el tiempo el "entendimiento tal como Cristo lo tenía de la existencia científica y la curación divina."

Es esta actitud y altitud de pensamiento que el gran descubrimiento de la señora Eddy ha traído a luz, un descubrimiento que ha iluminado y hecho práctico el ejemplo del Maestro como también su interpretación del día séptimo, o día del Descanso, revelando el poder divino como siempre presente y siempre a nuestro alcance. Así representa un llamamiento para todos los hombres a emular diariamente—¡sí! a todas horas—aquella unión con Dios que es eficaz en la aserción de que "el Hijo del hombre es Señor del sábado".

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Flower Shop in the Night

How IT GLOWS, golden lit, empty of people, mysterious and dumb, behind curved glass that is as space bending unseen, that melts into the still, thin air, guarding what seems to the deceived eye unguarded and free to the touch. Still and bright and strange, like a deserted fairyland, like Eden after its erred denizens had been ousted, like a palace garden whence queens have fled, gleams that ordered and enchanted space, blossoming like a greenhouse in the dead of night. Golden baskets are piled high with pink roses; crimson roses riot in curious jars; hydrangeas make massed rainbows beneath many-coloured lights; tall lilies form a frieze behind, like liveried, guarding angels. Among the flowers are piled exotic fruits, pears and pines and medlars, little round fruitlets from China; clusters of purple grapes, asparagus in close formation, pressed together like sardines reared on end.

It is all very lovely, this gleaming vision of the night, so still, remote and bright, entranced behind its unseen glass, as it were a water garden deep planted in green seas, lit by the phosphorent illumination of a thousand fish. And look, it has glass tanks of fish, coral, and sea horses, softly shining in each corner, sending faint light over the flower garden from below, while brighter lights illustrate it from the high walls.

It is a scene so exquisite and so strange that it might be a mirage, to melt away before the wondering gaze. We will leave it while it is still clear and brilliant: turn away and walk down the cold, empty and echoing street, looking not back lest that bright garden be darkened and fled like a dream before dawn.—ROSE MACAULAY, in "Personal Pleasures." (New York: Macmillan.)

The Spiritual Significance of the Sabbath Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE SON OF MAN is Lord even of the sabbath day" (Matthew 12:8). So said Jesus to the Pharisees who complained that his disciples were breaking the law by plucking and eating corn as they passed through the ripening fields on the Sabbath day. Turning thought to the Scriptures in which his critics were reputed to be well versed, Jesus drew attention to the action of David, who, in emergency, had taken of "the shewbread" reserved for the priests' food alone, and with penetrating wisdom, differentiating between the traditional or man-made laws and the spiritual guidance and intuition, which is ever available to transcend human experience and protect from untoward conditions, said (Matthew 12:7), "But if ye had known what this meaneth, I will have mercy, and not sacrifice, ye would not have condemned the guiltless."

Having declared his authority from Holy Writ, he amplified it by reference to his own divine origin and, by induction, to his Messianic mission. The Scriptural record shows that he followed up this incident by entering into their synagogue, and that he illustrated his divine power over disease forthwith by healing the man with the withered hand even while they sought to embroil him in controversial discussion, purposing to impede and discredit his healing mission.

By this remarkable case of healing, performed instantaneously in the face of bitter opposition, he demonstrated that mercy allied to divine power could not be fettered by doctrinal laws nor obstructed by personal rancor. He also illustrated by his compassionate action in healing the withered hand that the Sabbath day was glorified and not desecrated by such deeds of spiritual power.

In an important manuscript called the "Codex Bezae" it is recorded of Jesus that "on the same day He saw a man working on the sabbath, and said to him: 'O man, if thou knowest what thou doest, blessed art thou. But if thou knowest not, cursed art thou, and a transgressor of the law.'" This record throws added light on the statement quoted above, namely, that "the Son of man is Lord even of the sabbath day," for it shows conclusively what importance Jesus attached to a right apprehension and application of divine Principle. It also illustrates his complete detachment from the merely doctrinal aspects of Jewish law, and from mere outward observance.

What is the significance to us today of this message of Jesus, given centuries ago as he walked over the hills and in the valleys of Galilee, and visited the cities of Palestine, "The Son of man is Lord even of the sabbath day"? In a message to her students in "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, speaking of the sevenfold encompassing of Jericho's walls, writes (p. 279), "The six days are to find out the nothingness of matter; the seventh is the day of rest, when it is found that evil is naught and good is all."

Here indeed is the significance of the seventh day, the day of the Lord, the day of spiritual dominion, the day in which perfection as a present reality becomes operative through the realization of the allness of God and of the nothingness of whatever would seek to oppose this allness. Is not this a startling aspect of the Sabbath day?

To the Master the Sabbath day was the day of understanding, of spiritual dominion, and ever-present realization of his Father's completed creation. "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). To him every day must indeed have partaken of this perfect knowledge of Life, of Truth, and of Love, and the healings chronicled on the Jewish Sabbaths were the spiritual unfoldment and fruitage of this "seventh day" consciousness designed to correct the false concept, not only of the Sabbath, but also of creation, as discordant, sick, sinning, and dying.

Of the healing work of Christ Jesus Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 259): "In divine Science, man is the true image of God. The divine nature was best expressed in Christ Jesus, who threw upon mortals the truer reflection of God and lifted their lives higher than their poor thought-models would allow,—thoughts which presented man as fallen, sick, sinning, and dying. The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration."

To keep holy the Sabbath day in Jesus' way is to refuse to descend from the true or scientific sense of the spiritual creation; it is to express the divine nature in thought and action, and to maintain unfluctuatingly and faithfully at all times the "Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing."

It is this attitude and altitude of thought which Mrs. Eddy's great discovery of the Science of Life has brought to light, a discovery which has illumined and made practical the example of the Master, and its interpretation of the seventh day, revealing divine power as ever present and ever available. Thus it calls upon all men to emulate daily, nay, hourly, that oneness with God made operative in the utterance that "the Son of man is Lord even of the sabbath day."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Forsaken Air Field

All day long have cattle walked
through these meadows, streams have run;
through this landscape slid and stalked
glacier once and mastodon.
Once the lava rivers flowed
under cataclysmic sky,
now in leafy lane and road
come the harvests tilting by.

Far in future men shall say,
looking on some quiet home:
"Battle-ready once there lay
runway here and aerodrome.
Fiercely through these meadows flowed
tidal flood of total war;
coiled in every lane and road
tentacle of armored corps."

Briar and bloom shall interlace
on the shattered hangar's floor,
stairways spiral into space
up to rooms that are no more.
But beside them barns shall stand,
harvest-ready, stout of build,
and by quiet men the land,
quietly rich, be quietly tilled.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Arrival in Burgos

WE CAME TO BURGOS in the night. . . . So we had dozed in the lengthening hours of blackness, and roused only at the station, with sudden light and sudden noise. The night air was like a dash of cold water. The transit in omnibus was long and bewildering. The hotel was like something in an old novel. Men were still sitting about the entrance, in basket chairs, as those who have lately dined. Once up the wide staircase, we saluted a grave landlady in ceremonial black, and wandered down long corridors to find rooms acceptable, and fell asleep suddenly among linen sheets. That thin sleep which follows a journey, consequent in part on early dinner and late arrival, in part on excitement and fatigue, is a special thing in itself; it yielded at times to a completer consciousness of the silence outside, and the low-hung moon; and again was torn suddenly by voices speaking a strange tongue that passed the window; lastly, pierced and shattered utterly by the sounds of a market below, in the square, and the white dazzle of full sunlight reflected. . . .

Burgos is perhaps the most typical town in Spain, from the sunny door of the cathedral where beggars are waiting for the alms they do not ask, to the café at a green angle by the Paseo where water bottles are cooling under the fountain-drip, forevermore. Here is spoken the purest Castilian, so that strangers training for diplomacy or commerce come and settle down to learn the language. All the great age of Spain is in its history; all the great memories move in its cold bright air.—From "Heart of Spain," by GEORGIANA GODDARD KING, edited by AGNES MONGAN. (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

New Hopes for the Sheppard Bill ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Congressmen, back home for electioneering, are getting an earful of opinions on the question of a Federal law to suppress liquor in and around Army camps.

For more than a year, since the passing of Senator Morris Sheppard, the anti-liquor measure (Senate Bill 860) has lain dormant in Congress. Dormant, that is, as far as passage is concerned, but not in the interest aroused nor the pressure brought to bear by groups on both sides of the question. Practically every mail brings to Congressional offices petitions from "drys" in support of the measure and from the "wets" in opposition. Many of the latter have been inspired by liquor dealers and distilleries, who have jumped into the fray in recent months with extreme vigor.

Dry leaders are confident that the person-to-person interviews with Congressmen while they are at home will bear fruit when they reassemble in September. The Sheppard Bill has been on the calendar in the Senate for many months but each time it has come up some member of the Senate has objected to its consideration.

Bill Can't Get to First Base

As Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire recently reported to a constituent: "There is a difficult situation with reference to getting the bill considered. In accordance with Senate procedure, when a bill is called on the calendar, any one member can say 'pass over' and the bill will have to go over and that has happened every time this bill has been called." In other words, it has not been allowed to go through as an "unobjected bill."

On the other hand, if enough members of the Senate were outright in their support of it, it could be brought up by a majority vote.

The fact of the matter is that many members of Congress have hesitated to indorse the bill because the War Department has never given its approval. The Sheppard bill would make it a criminal offense to sell "intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine" at or within any Army or Navy station or "within such reasonable distance" thereof as the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy "shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health and welfare of the Army and Navy."

Originally the Sheppard bill also contained a section authorizing military authorities to bar prostitution in camp areas, but the substance of this section was enacted into law last summer at the War Department's request. This act makes it a Federal offense to engage in or abet prostitution "within such reasonable distance of any military or naval camp—as the Secretaries of War or Navy shall determine to be needful to the efficiency, health and welfare of the Army or Navy."

Vice Cleanup Gets First Place

Under the vice cleanup program, now in full swing with a concerted drive on New York City, and scores of other points of military concentration, the War and Navy Departments working with the Public Health Service and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services calls local authorities' attention to their responsibilities in enforcing the law, but if after reasonable opportunity, they have not acted, the Federal Government steps in.

The Government's approach to the vice problem includes medical treatment for soldiers and sailors as well as arrest and rehabilitation of prostitutes.

In most communities excellent co-operation has been received from local law enforcement agencies, the Army reports. Venereal disease rates are reported by the Surgeon General of the Army to have shown a steady decline in the past few months and to be now lower than at any time since the beginning of mobilization.

For the time being, the Army and Navy are keeping hands off the liquor problem believing the other cleanup job to be more immediate and less controversial. Parenthetically, it might be added that though the Army allows the sale of beer to male soldiers in post exchanges both here and abroad, it will not sell beer to members of its new female adjunct, the Waacs. The post exchange at Fort Des Moines sells beer, but only to men. The same exclusion will apply to the Waves, the Navy having taken over Northampton Inn at Northampton, Mass., "except the tavern," for them.

In time the liquor problem may be partially ironed out by priorities. Right now, the War Production Board is said to be planning a complete ban on the production of all distilled spirits. Large distilleries have already discontinued beverage alcohol production under a WPB order issued several months ago. The new order would require smaller firms to follow suit. The plants are being converted to the making of industrial alcohol used in synthetic rubber and smokeless powder.

Of course, there is still a five-year supply of distilled liquors in storage, but that may have to be rationed in time to a point where inebriation will gradually diminish.

Memo From Britain:

Rebuilding London ..... ***By Barbara Crocker***

"Even if the whole of the homes all over the country were leveled, we should still be found all standing together and build them up again after the fighting is over." Mr. Churchill said this, and it applies equally to the historic buildings of England. These we will preserve and protect as far as is possible, and if we fail, we will build them up again to be an inspiration and a delight to the whole world. They do not concern us alone. They are universal in their appeal and though the Germans may bomb them, they can never destroy their artistic or historic associations, nor the ideals which built them. Just as they have failed completely to break down the resistance of the British people by bombing their homes, so we must prevent them from destroying the magnificent buildings of England which have survived so many disasters and are her very essence.

Perhaps the two most famous London buildings which have been hit as "military targets" by Nazi bombs are the Guildhall and Westminster Hall. Of these the former has been very seriously affected by fire whereas the latter has sustained only slight damage by blast.

Wren Directed Restoration

The present Guildhall was built in the fifteenth century but only the porch and the crypt were left unharmed by the fire of 1666. Wren directed the restoration of the building, giving it a flat ceiling in place of the old open roof. In the late eighteenth century the front of the hall was restored by Dance and in the nineteenth century the timber roof was reconstructed.

From Cheapside the hall looks much as usual; the old Yard and its buildings remain and the pigeons are still gathering to be fed at noon. The roof is gone and with it the graceful spire, but the Gothic face of the building stands almost untouched.

A small guildhall was in existence on part of the present site in the thirteenth century. It was built for the use of the City Guilds as a meeting house. The Crypt still remains. It is a very large vaulted structure more than 70 feet in length, with graceful clustered pillars arranged in three aisles. This was used as a supper room when the Corporation of London entertained Queen Victoria during the Great Exhibition. On that occasion the walls were hung with tapestries and round the columns stood armored members of the City Police Force holding lighted torches.

In the fifteenth century a larger hall was required and was built, partly over the old site, leaving the Crypt intact. Some of the money was given by the guilds themselves and by Dick Whittington who also gave many valuable books to the Library. The Arms of this Lord Mayor, famous in legend and history, were blazoned in many of the windows for whose glazing he paid.

The Guildhall was still in use by the Corporation of London until it was damaged by the Germans. Here the Lord Mayor's magnificent banquet was held every year and the old yard and buildings looked most impressive when decorated with garlands and flags for some great occasion. It was here also that Lady Jane Grey was tried and that Mary Tudor made her great speech appealing for the loyal support of her subjects.

Westminster Hall, built in the eleventh century by William Rufus, stands today much as it did at the close of the fourteenth century when Richard II transformed it by raising the roof and adding new windows and doorways.

Richard II Badge Still There

The vast hall has stone walls, bare except for a handsome carved frieze running along the upper part which still bears the emblem of the chained hart—the badge of Richard II. This can also be seen on the shields of the angels supporting the roof. Above this is a row of windows flanked by the lower arches of the curved beams or ribs which help to support the vaulted roof.

This is considered the most perfect example of a hammer-beam roof in the world. It covers an area of nearly half an acre and is entirely unsupported by pillars. It is a masterpiece of English carpentry and construction. The noble design and intricate carving give the effect of arch beyond arch and bay beyond bay of carved tracery, mounting from the walls. The first arches rise from the carved frieze below the windows to support crossbeams decorated with angels; they in their turn support immense semi-circular arches which reach to the roof.

At the south end a huge window dominates a wide flight of steps and sheds a diffused light over the interior.

The building served for centuries as the Courts of Justice and was the scene of many brilliant gatherings and historic trials.

Through the trees in New Palace Yard can be seen the stately porch of Westminster Hall with its square towers of yellowing stone, the beautiful arched entrance with fan vaulted ceiling and the heavy wooden door. Above is a great window whose leaded panes are now twisted and broken. Crowning the whole porch is a beautiful, carved Gothic spire.

To the right and beyond is the Henry VII chapel—a masterpiece of Gothic art—its windows and masonry broken. To the left are the broken windows and scarred walls of the Houses of Parliament.

To Change the Subject:

Let Paris Go By ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

It's not at all surprising. The wonder is that it has not happened long ago; and, indeed, the current news item hints that it did, but that only now do foreign readers learn the fate of the celebrated Tauchnitz Edition. For more than one hundred years, this edition has been published in Leipzig, comprising the reissuing of English and American books, untranslated. All over Europe they have ranged for years: light, squarish, crisp and immaculate in white paper stamped on the covers in black. The list of items was remarkable. From now on, nothing will be published except books by German authors printed in the German language.

Meantime, what memories arise at the mere mention of the Tauchnitz Edition! Rue Castiglione, Paris, that short street which is a continuation of rue de la Paix, running from rue de Rivoli straight to the Vendome pillar in the center of the Place. There, at the corner of rue St. Honoré, if we recall, there has long been the shop of a bookseller whose wares spilled over upon the sidewalk. So that one lingered and gazed and fingered stacks upon stacks of books, in the open air with the stone arches overhead to shield books and readers from the vigorous Paris sun. Passing Frenchmen chattered shrilly; English tourists in tweeds poked thoughtless umbrellas into American ribs; excited shoppers exchanged views on "les modes" as displayed in adjacent show-windows; taxis honked, flower-sellers paraded their wares, flags flapped against the blue, the Jardin des Tuileries loomed cool and green, and all the fashionable world thronged the Place on its way to drink tea at the Ritz. Never mind. Let Paris go by. Here were books—whole satisfying worlds in themselves. Here were ranks of good books, all in the beguiling dress of the Tauchnitz Edition.

They were everywhere on the Continent, as a matter of fact—not alone in Paris. They appeared on bookstalls in countless railway stations, they materialized astonishingly in Swiss resorts and Italian lake villages; they were known in the cities of Spain and Italy. One bought them in Rotterdam along dim canals; one found them in Bruges in the great sunny Place with the carillon jangling overhead; they were literally everywhere. Small and admirably printed, and deliciously crisp with those tightly sealed pages demanding—oh, what joy!—a paper-cutter to slit the leaves. It might be Hugh Walpole's "Duchess of Wrexe," it might be Edith Wharton writing of a world as sophisticated as that of Paris. No one could say perhaps how many titles were included in the Tauchnitz Edition; no one would remember nowadays, what with all that has intervened. Stuff more of them into the corners of your luggage. They cost so little and are of practically no weight. Stock up now for the passage to America.

And now— Well, what could one expect? German authors, writing in German, probably writers of certified Aryan descent. In any case, who remains to read them? It marks the end of those charming little books which one once bought blithely by the armful to cherish ever after. The customs officers in New York did not always discover how many one had brought. It would be amusing to take a census of Tauchnitz Edition copies illegally at large in the United States. This writer, for one, has recently read her Willa Cather, "Death Comes For the Archbishop," in a ragged and battered Tauchnitz Edition, on a train which carried her to New Mexico.

Setsu and Makoto Are Going to School—in U. S. A.

Educational buildings will not be elaborate but will meet Federal and State standards.

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12—Setsu Nishimura and Makoto Togasaki are going to school. The time is approaching. When the sun tops the mountains and brightens the California valleys in mid-September, when there is a hint of nippy frost in the air, Setsu and Makoto will set out from their homes for school.

In great anticipation they wait the day. Much has happened since they last went to school. They have moved from their childhood homes. They forsook old familiar things when the United States Government decided it was wise for the security of the Nation to move Setsu and Makoto and their schoolmates and parents into inland centers away from coastal military areas. They are building a new community experience.

For many weeks plans have been in the making for Setsu and Makoto. Their schools will not be elaborate, but they will provide fundamental comforts and facilities, and will meet the standards of the State educational system. Their principals and teachers are today being carefully selected. They will have the best qualifications. They will satisfy Federal requirements and those of the several states where Relocation Centers have been established. These schools will emphasize the concepts of Democracy in a world in which Democracy is challenged.

Everything New

Everything will be new. The big brothers and the fathers of Setsu and Makoto are already at work helping the United States Government build these school buildings for them. Work is going on too in some of the Relocation Centers to make the furnishings of the schools: This equipment will be the handiwork of Setsu and Makoto, of their schoolmates, their able parents and kin.

Each school will be fitted to the needs of the young Japanese-Americans who will use them. Climate will play a part. In winter areas the schools will be built with an eye to weather. There will be sheltered passageways from classroom to classroom. There will be windows for a maximum of sunlight. In warmer areas, say in Arizona, there will be adobe buildings. They will harmonize with the landscape and with traditions.

Setsu and Makoto and their friends will find their new schools have been built from carefully drawn blueprints, have occupied the experts of the Federal Government, especially of the Farm Security Administration, which has had experience in setting up new communities in rural areas. In the junior-senior high schools the students will find their buildings clustered around the auditorium-gym. Laboratories for studies in the natural sciences will be grouped together. Classrooms will be distributed for efficiency and air and light. The school library, which will also serve the community, will be convenient to all structures. There will be no stairs to climb. Everything will be on one floor.

Here in San Francisco momentous conferences have been under way at the offices of Mrs. Lucy W. Adams, Director of Education and Recreation of the War Relocation Authority. Curriculum committees have been formed. Basic policies have been established. The program is well under way.

It Is Democracy

It is pioneering. It is experimentation. It is social work. It is character-building. It is democracy. Yet in this effort to provide schools for the young Japanese-Americans, attempts are being made to avoid a sense of regimented education. Mrs. Adams and her staff have utilized a vast field of experience gleaned from this country's educational programs on Indian reservations. Before taking up this new and immensely absorbing work, Mrs. Adams was chief of community services of the Indian Service. Prior to that she was superintendent of education on the Navajo Indian Reservation, the Nation's largest.

Although Federal money is providing Setsu and Makoto their schools, and although Federal money will pay the staffs of each school, Mrs. Adams and her staff are working in closest harmony and co-operation with various state authorities and state institutions. The policy of the Relocation Authority "is to establish schools on the relocation centers which will be a part of, or affiliated with, the public school system of the state in which the center is located, and responsive to the direction of a local elected school board," so an official statement declares.

In California the school program at the centers is being developed and synchronized with that of the California State Department of Education. The State Board of Education and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction are assisting. Teachers must comply with California requirements.

Curriculum committees have been set up by the principals of the new schools. These will confer with a general overall educational committee composed of educational experts from the universities and State Dejartment of Education.

Since emphasis on the practices and ideals of democracy will characterize the school program, the Education and Recreation Division of the Relocation Authority intends that so far as possible democratic practice will be observed in setting up and operating the schools Setsu and Makoto will attend.

When school is in full swing, beginning in California in mid-September and in most other states by Oct. 1, all the normal activities of a normal school will begin to function. There will be Parent-Teacher Associations, Boy Scout and Girl Scout groups, Four-H, Future Farmer and similar associations.

No Japanese national practices will be taught or permitted in the schools and no attempt will be made to teach the Japanese language. Emphasis will be on America, the land in which Setsu and Makoto live, and into which they must fit as regular Americans.

Month Recess

School will continue the year round. Summer sessions will be modified somewhat, but since Setsu and Makoto and their families are stationed at their respective centers until the war is over and until American public opinion crystallizes on the part the Japanese-Americans will eventually play in their country's national existence, they cannot leave the Relocation Center. Summer vacations from school, therefore, will be superfluous. School activities, adjusted to the summer season, will continue.

Each year Setsu and Makoto may choose a month for recess from school. This must harmonize with the projects of the communities and schools, however. If Makoto, for instance, is studying agriculture he would naturally not take his month's recess when the crops are beginning to grow or when the harvest is at hand.

Vocational education is the backbone of the new school program. Shop work and agricultural studies will prepare Makoto and the others for roles in American industry. Setsu and her girl companions will learn occupations of interest and value.

When daily affairs in the relocation centers become deeply rooted and when various families learn to adapt themselves to trade and work in the centers so their work is productive, they may be permitted to help support the schools, much as Mr. and Mrs. John Jones pay taxes for their public schools. However, this is a policy which is not yet crystallized. It depends upon the Japanese-Americans themselves.

For the first time qualified Japanese-Americans may accept teaching positions in California. Many of these have spent the past few weeks in practice teaching. If they satisfy California teacher requirements they will be employed. Many white teachers are also being chosen, and in some instances a man and his wife are employed on a school staff. Since the center becomes a teacher's home this combination is considered sound.

At present only kindergarten through 12 grades of elementary and junior-senior high school is contemplated by the Relocation Authority. Nursery schools for young children have been provided. Adult education has been established. Whether junior college can eventually be provided is not yet certain. No funds are yet available for such a step. Since the money comes from the Federal Government, this question is up to Congress.

To take up the slack for college-ready Japanese-Americans, doubtless tutors will be used in each center and correspondence courses may be relied upon. In any event all the students will be readied for college or professional studies in the Center schools.

Nursery Through High

For each relocation center of 10,000 inhabitants educational facilities are being provided for approximately 2,500 students from nursery school through high school. One elementary school for each 5,000 inhabitants and one junior-senior high school of six years for each 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants is at present contemplated. So far the center at Parker, Ariz., is the only one where two junior-senior high schools will be needed.

What the War Relocation Authority expects of the new school is aptly stated in a declaration of policy prepared by Mrs. Adams' division. It reads in part:

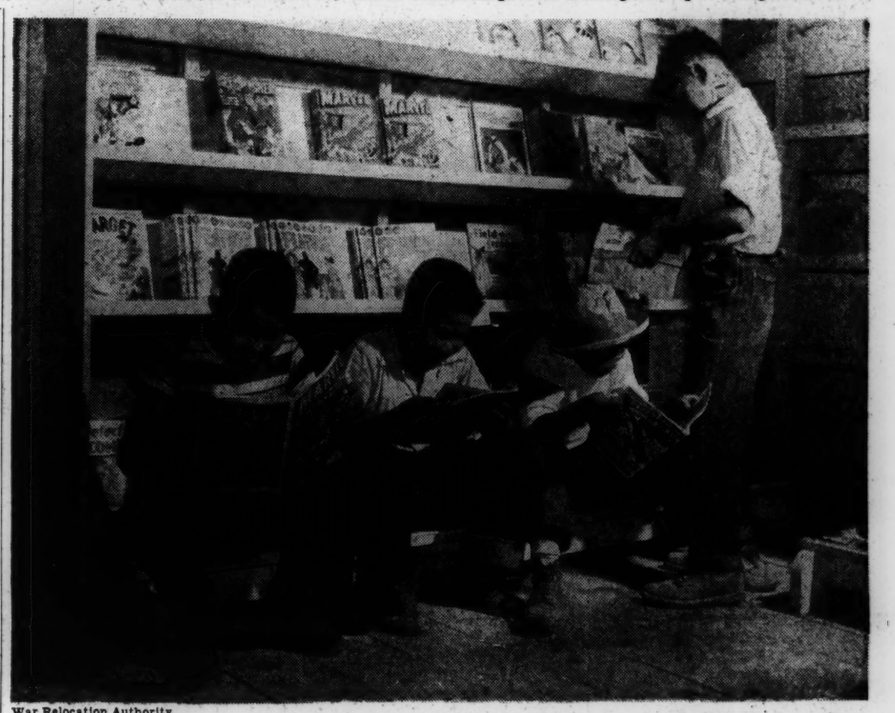
"The primary task of the schools in the relocation centers is to develop an educational program which will promote understanding of American ideals and loyalty to American institutions and train for the responsibilities of citizenship, of family, and for economic independence both on the projects and in communities to which the students may return. The schools must provide the interpretation necessary to help individuals and groups to adjust to the shocks of evacuation and to the unusual conditions of life within the relocation centers, and prepare them for reabsorption with a minimum of handicap and friction into normal civilian life. The schools must be responsive to conditions and needs within each center, and at the same time maintain standards which will enable students to transfer without prejudice to other schools, to enter colleges, and to obtain outside employment; and they must provide sufficient contacts with the main currents of American life outside the area to prevent intellectual stagnation and inbreeding."

All this is what the Nation is preparing for Setsu and Makoto.

U. S. Army Signal Corps from Wide World

American Schoolgirls of Japanese Descent

Internees of Santa Anita, Calif., on the way to school at the Assembly Center. Classes range from Kindergarten up to college courses.



War Relocation Authority

American in Pursuing This Popular Child Pastime Also

Four youthful evacuees from Sacramento, Calif., reading comic books in the newsstand at the Tule Lake War Relocation Authority Center at Newell, Calif., for evacuees of Japanese descent.

War Relocation Authority

Evacuee Children for Whom Schools Are Planned

This Boy Scout (left) and little girl, both of Japanese descent, at the War Relocation Authority Center at Manzanar, Calif., are among the children for whom public school buildings and teachers will be provided in good American fashion by the time the school bells ring out across the land in September. They are here watching a holiday ceremony at the Center.

Hepburn Heads Naval Board That Advises Knox on Policy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn, former Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, assumed the chairmanship today of the Navy's chief policy advisory agency, the General Board.

Reorganization of the group was announced by the Navy yesterday as a move to bring to the agency "outstanding naval officers well qualified through long experience to deal with the vital problems constantly arising under the stress of the war."

To the Board which advises Secretary Knox on policy matters, was added Admiral Thomas C. Hart, of Sharon, Conn., recently retired Commander of the Asiatic Fleet.

The new chairman replaces Rear Admiral Walton R. Sexton, of Monmouth, Ill., who remains on the Board as a member.

Admiral Hepburn was head of a survey made four years ago into the need for additional naval and air bases on the coast and in American territories. The Hepburn report made numerous recommendations for strengthening American defenses in the Pacific.

The appointment relieves Admiral Hepburn as director of the Office of Public Relations of the Navy. He is succeeded by Capt. Leland P. Lovette, Assistant Director.

Other Board members who continue service are Admiral Claude C. Bloch, of Bowling Green, Ky.; Rear Admiral Gilbert J. Rowcliff, of Washington; Capt. Harry L. Pence, of Hillsboro, Ohio, and Capt. John J. Mahoney, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Secretary of the Board.

Even New York Baseball Writers Have Tired of Brooklyn Club's Rough Tactics

Northwest Edicts May Cut Sports to Bare Minimum

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE—Sports "as usual" in the Pacific Northwest seem definitely cut for the duration as the result of two edicts issued recently designed to lend greater impetus to this section's war effort.

First were the dimout regulations imposed by western defense authorities. The dimout, covering the entire Pacific Coast and due to become effective August 20th, spells the end of night baseball, football, and the like.

The second forecasts perhaps even more far reaching effects. It was an appeal from Washington's Gov., Arthur B. Langlie, asking the operators of the Longacres race track near Seattle to suspend their season as a gas, oil, and tire-saving measure.

No Action Yet

As yet, no action has been taken on the request. However, if the track closes, logical companion moves might greatly curtail or even halt all college sports and Pacific Coast League baseball play.

Crowds at University of Washington football games often run as high as 40,000 while for years the Seattle Rainiers have set attendance records, passing even some big league clubs. If the Longacre track closes, there doubtless will be efforts to halt other crowd drawing events.

The dimout regulations will force baseball clubs into twilight ball. Coast League teams should make the transition without too much trouble, but smaller circuits such as the Western International League may disband.

Games on Saturdays

Except in smaller colleges, football games will continue their usual Saturday afternoon stands. However, night games have been the financial backbone of the smaller schools and their schedules will face many changes. In addition, high school ball in the Northwest leans heavily on night encounters. However, the prep schools can shift back to day games without much trouble.

The only other night sport, basketball, will not be affected by dimout rules as floors are indoors and lights can be shielded to comply with regulations.

* * *

Portland's Beavers, hardest hit by the draft of any Pacific Coast League team, soon may lose three more performers, all of them infielders.

Lindsay Brown, star Beaver shortstop, disclosed early last week that he had joined the Naval Reserve. Shortly thereafter, Henry Martinez, reserve infielder, indicated he had done likewise, and several days later, Second Baseman Al Wright announced he too had signed up with the Navy.

However, neither Brown or Wright are likely to be called into service before the current Pacific Coast League season ends in September.

* * *

The projected Northwest Football League took a real step forward recently when Cotton Wilcox, former University of Washington assistant coach, was elected circuit head. Wilcox, assistant to Jimmy Phelan during the latter's stay at Washington, is employed at a Seattle defense plant.

The current line-up of the league includes two teams in both the Seattle, Portland and Tacoma areas. With such an arrangement, fans in each of the defense centers will have at least one home game each Sunday afternoon.

The Portland district will have one team from Vancouver, Wash., and another from the Rose City. Larry Wolfe, ex-Colorado College coach, already has been signed to head the Portland team. The Vancouver outfit probably will be coached either by Prink Callison, ex-Oregon head man, or by Matty Matthews, Portland U. leader. Two former Oregon State luminaries, Elmer Kolberg and Len Younce, and Chuck Mucha, ex-Washington gridder, are expected to form the nucleus of the Portland team.

Outfits in the Tacoma area will include one from Fort Lewis and a second from the shipyards in Tacoma. Cliff Olson, Pacific Lutheran grid boss, has been chosen to head the Fort Lewis eleven. Both teams from Seattle probably will represent unions and will be drawn largely from ex-college talent working in defense plants.

* * *

Seattle tennis fans were very pleased over the selection of Southpaw Jim Brink as a member of the United States Junior Davis Cup team. . . . Two former Washington gridders recently entered the Naval Air Corps—Earl Younglove, All-Coast end, and Ed Keblusek, reserve guard. . . . Ira Scribner, ex-Seattle hurler who recently retired from baseball, is now hurling for a shipyards team.

Lee Irwin

Detroit Yielded Half a Million In Baseball Talent

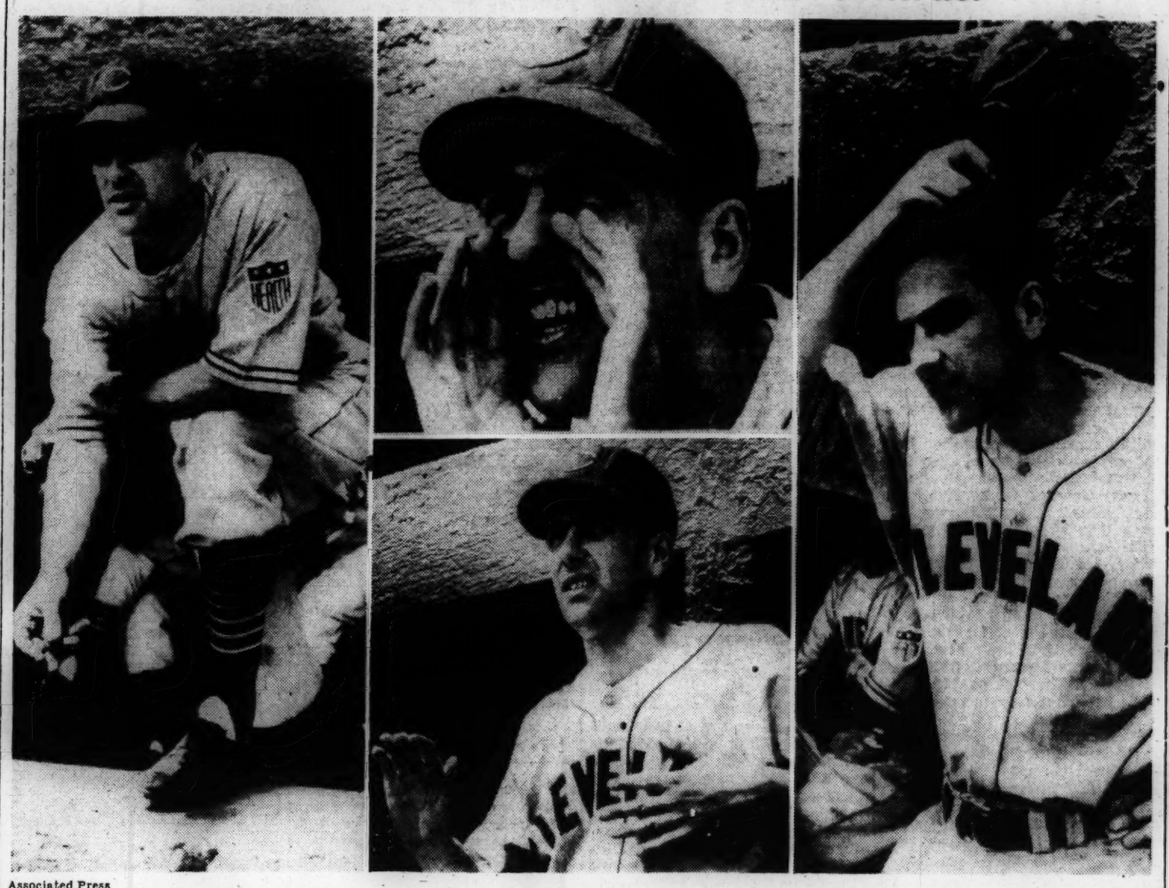
DETROIT (AP)—Followers of the Detroit Tigers have reckoned that the club is yielding upwards of half a million dollars in ball playing talent to the military services.

This unofficial estimate was made as Catcher George (Birdie) Tebbetts was called to become the seventh Tiger to don a fighting man's uniform. Tebbetts is due to be inducted into the Army.

Preceding Tebbetts were Outfielder Hank Greenberg, for whom Detroit probably could have asked $150,000 from any other ball team; Pitcher Freddie Hutchinson, for whom the Tigers paid $70,000; Infielder Billy Hitchcock, who cost $50,000; Pat Mullin, young outfield sensation of 1941, and Pitchers Bob Uhle and Les Mueller.

Next to go may be Coach Charley Gehringer, who has applied for Navy service. Gehringer's draft board rated him 1-A recently. Murray Franklin, young infielder, expects to be called soon.

Rewarded With New Three-Year Contract



Associated Press

Above are several "shots" of young Lou Boudreau giving signals and shouting encouragement to his Cleveland Indians. By lifting his team from a tie for fourth place in the American League to a battle with theRed Sox for the runner-up berth, this 24-year-old freshman manager is turning in one of the best piloting jobs of the season. And he is doing it without the aid of Bob Feller, the team's and league's big winner in '41. The Cleveland club showed its appreciation yesterday by giving Lou a new three-year contract.

Golf Titlist Averts Loss In Western

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Russell Mann's bid for a second-straight women's Western amateur golf crown was in peril for 14 holes yesterday, but the Omaha veteran found her game in time to escape elimination in the first round of match play.

She defeated peppery Betty Jane Haemerle, 16, of St. Louis, Mo., 2 and 1, after trailing by two holes at the turn and by one as late as the 15th green. But victory on each of the last three holes saved her and sent her into today's second round feature match against Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D.

Long Holes Troublesome

With Sunset Ridge's long par four and par five holes still creating havoc with most of the players' scores, 11 of yesterday's 16 matches were settled by one-up margins, three in extra holes.

In fact, the only wide margin of the day was the 6-and-5 count by which Sallie Sessions of Muskegon, Mich., eliminated Barbara Bathke St. Paul, Minn.

Victories by 3 and 2 were recorded by Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, over Rena Nelson of Chicago, and by Miss Tainter over young Phyllis Otto of Atlantic, Iowa. Arlene Tweet of Green Bay, Wis., managed a 2-up victory over Mary Jayne Garman of Hammond, Ind. But otherwise the matches were contested down to the final putt on the last green.

Extra Holes

Marjorie Row of Detroit was forced to the 19th green to stop the challenge of Shirley Ann Johnson of Chicago. Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., went the same distance before toppling Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., and the match between Mrs. George Wilder of Kenosha, Wis., and Mrs. Jac Ochiltree of Chicago went to the 21st before Mrs. Wilder won.

By one-up decisions in 18 holes Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., topped Mrs. C. W. Matson of Chicago; Virginia Ingram of Chicago eliminated Virginia Nilles of Chicago; Naomi Copic of Sylvania, Ohio, stopped Mr. Harry Pressler of San Gabriel, Calif.; Dorothy Ellis of Indianapolis won from Margaret Gunther of Memphis, Tenn.; Ann Casey of Mason City, Iowa, took Betty Brown of Texarkana, Ark.; Claire Doran of Cleveland beat Peggy Kirk of Findlay, Ohio; Mrs. Harold Sims of St. Paul defeated Mrs. Charles Harbaugh of Cleveland, and Mrs. Frank Mayer of Chicago edged out Mrs. Charles Dennehy of Chicago.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	19	1	0	1.000
Salvo	17	6	3	.667
Tost	26	9	7	.563
Sain	29	4	4	.500
Javery	32	8	13	.381
Tobin	28	9	16	.360
Earley	20	4	9	.308
Wallace	19	1	3	.250
Donovan	19	1	4	.200
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	6	3	0	1.000
Hughson	26	14	3	.824
Brown	25	6	2	.750
Dobson	21	7	7	.500
Ryba	14	2	2	.500
Butland	16	1	1	.500
Wagner	22	9	11	.450
Terry	16	4	5	.444
Newsome	20	7	9	.438
Judd	22	7	9	.438

Polanski Signed

CHARLEVOIX, Mich, (AP)—The Detroit Lions have signed John Polanski, a 210-pound fullback. Polanski scored 96 points for Wake Forest College last season, and was acquired in the National Football League draft.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Wolves Are Howling

That mournful sound you hear in the distance is the howling of the wolves. Lured by continued reverses in several major strongholds, the pack has come charging in the direction of the big leagues in hot pursuit of two or three managers. This procedure takes place about this time each year, after the pennant races have settled to what approximates their normal gaits; when the power has taken over the contending berths and the rank and file has strung out behind.

Despite the fact that a great majority of the second division clubs down through the years were there because they lacked the talent which creates the necessary balance and spark of a winning ball outfit, the blame generally fell on the manager. Most owners have operated on the theory that it is much simpler and cheaper to fire the pilot than to buy better ball players.

Wilson May Go

The rumor market has been functioning in Chicago. Jimmy Wilson, who made a fair managerial showing at lowly Phillie before becoming a World Series hero under Bill McKechnie at Cincinnati, is supposed to be on the way out at Wrigley Field. The men behind the Cubs, according to some critics, have decided the time is ripe for another change. Jimmie Foxx, the first baseman, is supposed to be one candidate, and Double-X, no doubt, would be willing. Kiki Cuyler, who already has done a good piloting job in the minor leagues, is another.

Floundering in the second division, the Cubs are just a step in front of the Braves, with little hope of climbing higher in the weeks immediately ahead. However, it is doubtful if Foxx, Cuyler, or anyone else could have driven the Bruins at a faster clip. Balance is lacking and that department is in the hands of the so-called front office. Passeau and Lee are Wilson's only winning pitchers and Lou Novikoff his only .300 hitter.

Concerning Dykes

On the other side of Chicago, the wolves were rumored in pursuit of Jimmy Dykes. Picked by some to give the Yankees a battle in this American League pennant race, the dynamic Dykes has been second division most of the way. Even the unpredictable Browns are ahead of him in the standing. But the winning wave which the White Sox have been riding in early August probably will hold off the wolves for a while, if not for another year. Regardless of where Dykes finishes, 99 per cent of the ball players in the league will tell you he is a real good skipper—one of the best.

Another manager who may be sitting on a collapsible seat is Del Baker at Detroit. There is room for only four teams in the upper half of the league, of course, but many Tiger supporters believe that their pets should be one of them. Bucky Harris and Connie Mack, although low in the race, are, almost sure to come back in '43, if the majors are still operating.

Will Frisch Go?

From Pittsburgh comes word that the Pirates are not entirely satisfied with Frankie Frisch, which is somewhat surprising, as the one-time Fordham Flash is regarded in National League dugouts as one of the top men of his profession, and probably always will be. The Buccaneers are short on defense, being only one notch ahead of the last-place Phils when fielding averages were last released. Also, they are no better than fair on attack.

On the other side of the picture there are a few pilots who merit good hands for their 1942 work. There is Lou Boudreau, who in a few short months has moved the Indians from a fourth-place tie, to a strong second-place threat. With the Red Sox unable to hit as of old, Boudreau stands a grand chance to finishing in the spot behind the Yankees. The boy manager has not folded under the double burden of running the club and playing shortstop.

Luke Sewell, also deserves a raise in pay for his leadership of the Browns, who apparently are going to springboard from sixth to fourth. Mel Ott has made himself more solid than ever at the Polo Grounds and may stay around as long as John McGraw did in the drivers' seat. And, of course, Joe McCarthy and Leo Durocher should get at least a mild hand for again reaching the World Series.

Seeded Players Lead Field Into Quarter-Finals

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12 (AP)—Three surviving seeded players and one Junior Davis Cup team member were still in competition today as play opened in the quarter-final round of the 26th annual Newport Casino invitation tennis tournament.

Top-seeded Ted Schroeder, of Los Angeles; Bill Talbert, of Cincinnati, who is ranked second, and Harris Everett, of Boston, fourth seeded player, were the trio who made their way through the second round. Seymour Greenberg, of Chicago, stumbled, losing, 6-3, 6-3, to Vic Seixas, of Philadelphia.

The only survivor of five Junior Davis Cup team members was Fred Kovalaski, of Hamtrack, Mich., who made his way to the round of eight by defeating a team member, Bob Falkenberg, of Hollywood, Calif., 6-4, 6-3.

The remaining three quarter-finalists were George Richards of Los Angeles; Ellis Slack, of Long Beach, Calif., and Edward Moylan, of Trenton, N. J.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	228	23	74	8	32	.325
Kluttz	161	18	47	1	25	.292
Holmes	417	38	115	8	29	.276
Waner	231	34	61	1	27	.264
West	338	40	81	11	35	.240
Miller	436	38	104	4	35	.239
Fernandez	416	44	99	6	41	.238
Gremp	151	9	36	3	16	.238
Roberge	73	6	17	1	8	.233
Sisti	308	40	71	4	28	.231
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Masi	59	11	13	0	5	.220
Ross	198	18	42	5	17	.212
Cooney	177	18	32	0	6	.181

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	372	93	127	24	102	.341
Doerr	386	48	124	12	73	.321
Pesky	431	66	137	1	32	.318
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Di Maggio	453	79	132	11	36	.291
Lupien	294	34	79	3	42	.269
Finney	237	38	59	2	24	.249
Fox	241	37	60	3	40	.249
Tabor	381	39	93	6	55	.244
Peacock	171	11	41	0	12	.240
Conroy	294	18	39	4	17	.191
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

C. C. N. Y. to Continue

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Although it has lost its entire four-man football coaching staff and the opening of practice is slated for early in September, City College of New York has decided to continue the gridiron sport.

A successor to Head Coach Benny Friedman, who entered the Navy last week, is being sought.

Boudreau Has Made Good As Indian Pilot

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Baseball's "Boy Manager," Lou Boudreau, has made good with Boss Alva Bradley, known to the trade as a hard man on managers who don't win.

The Cleveland club's President walked into the dressing room last night and surprised the Indians with the word that Lou—barely 25 years old—had been signed to lead them through the 1945 season.

Players cheered and Boudreau, who has the Tribe scrapping with Boston for second place despite the loss of Pitcher Bob Feller, responded:

Naturally Happy

"Naturally I'm happy, but I want you fellows to know that I'm not fooling myself. It's you who have done the job for me."

Although the present contract carried through 1943, Bradley offered no explanation why a new three-year document was signed for 1943 through 1945. He also made no mention of a salary increase, but it was presumed he had given his playing shortstop more than the $25,000 annually believed to be called for in the present legal papers:

Only after a week of hesitation late last year did Bradley appoint Boudreau the Indians' 15th pilot since the club joined the American League in 1901. Lou made a special trip to Cleveland to ask for the job, vacated by elevation of Roger Peckinpaugh to the No. 1 front office post. Bradley said no.

Man for Job

"I still think I'm the man for the job," Lou declared as he walked out the door.

Bradley thought more and more, and a week later summoned and signed his flashy shortstop to take over.

In Feller the Indians lost a certain 20-game winner and Les Fleming currently is the only .300 hitter on an in-and-out club—but Boudreau has kept the Indians in the first division all season, partly by acute juggling of pitchers. Under Lou, Jim Bagby and Chubby Dean are enjoying their best seasons.

Trophies Offered To Help Beat Axis

PATERSON, N. J. (AP)—Sergeant Jack Totten of Fort Benning, Ga., former national junior and boys' tennis star, has pledged his collection of trophies and medals to "help beat the Axis."

In a letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Totten, of 740 East 26th Street, Totten instructed that his entire collection be turned over to the Paterson Salvage Committee so the metal might be used in guns and tanks.

Totten was third-ranking national boys' player in 1933 and the fourth-ranking junior player in 1935.

Among the trophies he has offered are the Metropolitan Junior Championship Cup, Middle Atlantic States Boys' Championship Cup, and the Connecticut and Pennsylvania Junior Championship Cups.

Who Is Grange?

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Sports Editor Ev Clay of the Miami Herald watched a 12-year-old scamper through a dozen youngsters for a touchdown.

"Who are you," he asked, "Red Grange?"

"Naw," replied the kid, who wasn't born when the Illinois star made football history, "I'm Eddie Dunn."

Scribes Covering Giants Dislike Durocher System

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even though Mel Ott and his improved New York Giants were in town, the chief topic in the press box at Braves Field yesterday was the Brooklyn Dodgers and the rough pushing around that they have been giving rival National League clubs and the umpires.

"You Bostonians saw a sample of the Leo Durocher system here last Saturday, when Whit Wyatt spent the afternoon throwing 'beanballs' at most of the Braves," said a veteran Gotham newspaperman. "But we've been looking at that sort of baseball for more than a year and a half. I want the Dodgers to win the pennant again because I think the Brooklyn customers deserve it. But I can tell you that the writers following Durocher are getting fed up with his tactics."

Helps Brooks

"I think that President Ford Frick of the National League played right into Durocher's hands when he made that automatic $200 fine rule for any manager whose pitcher is caught dusting off a hitter," another New York scribe said. "Remember, the Dodgers have been getting away with that roughhouse stuff for almost two years and, as the Braves demonstrated, it was beginning to catch up with them. Rival clubs were starting to give them back a sample of their own tactics. And the Brooks didn't like it.

"But now this new Frick ruling will act as a protector for Durocher. The clubs bent on getting even are now stopped by that heavy fine and the further threat of suspensions without pay. But, of course, Frick had to make some move to call a halt. Something serious was just about due to happen."

"Durocher must have done something to those umpires," said a third visiting scribe. "Opposing players tell me that Leo constantly uses language that should call for an automatic fine and suspension in his arguments with the 'umps,' yet you know how often he has to watch the game from the stands."

"How about last Friday night's game at Ebbets Field, when Durocher kicked dirt all over that umpire's pants—not once, but two or three times—yet got away with it?" said a Boston writer.

"Yes, and I hear that the next day when he met that same umpire at home plate in the pre-game conference, he started calling him names all over again," said the first New York writer. "You'd think that Leo would have realized the 'ump' gave him a break the night before, and dropped the matter. But no, not Leo."

Not Popular

"In a way, I feel sorry for Durocher," said the second Gotham scribe. "Why? Because when he gets fired out of that Brooklyn job—and nobody works for Larry MacPhail too long—Leo is going to have trouble getting located somewhere else. He hasn't made himself any more popular these last two years—at least, not away from Brooklyn."

All of which gives you an idea of how the rough Dodger play has aroused even the newspapermen who occasionally follow them around the league. It will be interesting to see if anything develops out of the Braves-Dodger series which opens at Ebbets Field tomorrow and continues through Sunday—six games in all.

* * *

Briefs . . . Van Mungo looked like a mere shell of his former self in beating the Braves yesterday . . . They hit him hard, and with a few of the breaks, would have had him out of there long before the ninth inning . . . Harry Danning, who drove in half of New York's six runs, accounted for more tallies in one day than he did during the entire month of July . . . Jim Wallace, young Braves' southpaw, has been ordered to report for Naval duty on Aug. 19 . . . Jim originally was promised a 90-day furlough, but the Navy apparently decided to cancel it without notice . . . The boy has gone home to Evansville for a few days to talk the matter over with his parents.

* * *

The Red Sox jumped back into the American League's runner-up spot when Tex Hughson beat the Yankees in 11 innings . . . Tex has now won eight straight and 14 for the year, and is high man in his circuit . . . Tony Lupien's 11th-inning single broke up this game . . . Jim Tobin has pitched 21 complete games . . . Babe Young can chase down fly balls in center field for the Giants, but base runners are taking liberties with his arm . . . The Sox continue at Yankee Stadium today and tomorrow.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	75	33	.694	
St. Louis	66	41	.617	8½
New York	59	51	.536	17
Cincinnati	57	51	.528	18
Pittsburgh	50	55	.476	23½
Chicago	50	62	.446	27
Boston	45	66	.405	31½
Philadelphia	31	74	.295	42½

Results Aug. 11

New York 6, Boston 4.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 1.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	72	37	.661	
Boston	60	49	.550	12
Cleveland	60	51	.541	13
St. Louis	57	56	.504	17
Detroit	54	60	.474	20½
Chicago	49	56	.467	21
Washington	46	61	.430	25
Philadelphia	44	72	.379	31½

Results Aug. 11

Boston 3, New York 2. (11 inns.)
Washington 3, Philadelphia 1.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 0, Detroit 0. (14 inns.)
Detroit 3, Cleveland 0.

Sports Around the Hub

First Football Luncheon

The first luncheon for the coming fall football season took place at the Hotel Lenox this noon when the usual crowd of sports writers, athletic directors, and college coaches met to discuss plans for the Chicago Bears-Army All-Stars game at Fenway Park Sept. 20.

This game, for which Col. Bob Neyland is now drilling his Army stalwarts at Yale, will be played for the benefit of the Army Emergency Relief Fund. Col. John Taylor, head of the fund, was a scheduled guest at the luncheon.

As has been the case for the past several years, the Boston Garden and the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion are sponsoring the show, which this year promises to be one of the best ever staged in Boston.

* * *

Meanwhile at New Haven, Colonel Neyland's squad was boosted to 63 by the arrival of two more former college stars who are now applying their talents in Army life. One was Lieut. Dave Allerdice, former Princeton passing great, and the other was John Patrick, former Penn State blocking back. The squad, which as yet has no shoulder pads, has had no contact work, and Colonel Neyland has spent much of his time developing an aerial attack.

* * *

Only one favorite — Hope Knowles, seeded third—bowed out of competition in the women's invitation tennis tournament at Essex County Club yesterday. All others—including Pauline Betz, Margaret Osborne, Louise Brough, seeded one, two, and four, respectively, and Berta Garcia of Havana, Cuba, only foreign seeded player—advanced to the quarter-final round.

* * *

The Massachusetts Golf Association announced that tournaments originally scheduled for Hatherly and Maynard Country Clubs during this month have been canceled. In addition, one other calendar change sees the dates of the Charles River Country Club four-ball tourney moved from Sept. 4-5 to Sept. 11-13.

* * *

Briefs: Harvard's baseball team, which bowed to Westover Field Army Base team 8-7 yesterday, was due to take on another service outfit at Soldiers Field, Brighton, this afternoon. The Fort Devens R. R. C. aggregation, which has been unusually successful this summer, was the opposition . . . Rose O'Neill of Vesper took low gross with an 80 in the guest division of the annual member-guest tournament at Framingham Country Club yesterday. Ruth Weinberg scored an 89 to win low gross among the members . . . A University Club golf outing was scheduled for this afternoon at Concord.

* * *

Coach Dick Harlow of the Crimson varsity grid team, who attended today's luncheon downtown, said that only eight members of last fall's eleven were due back this season. These include, he said, Capt. Don Forte; Russ Stannard and George Hibbard, tackles; Lloyd Anderson, center; Bill Barnes, end; and Bill Wilson, Wayne Johnson and Cleo O'Donnell, backs.

* * *

Walter Brown, President of the Garden and of the Boston Olympics, reports that two more former hockey stars of this club are now in service—Ernie Garron and Al Cardiff. This brings the total of 'Pics and Juniors in uniform up to 40 . . . The N. E. A. A. A. U. is progressing with its plans for the resumption of its junior track and field championships on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 30, at Stone Park, Dedham . . . Manchester Yacht Club will hold an afternoon of water sports this Saturday, beginning at 2:30 p. m., with events including rowing, tub, and swimming races.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 11

International League
Newark 2-5, Jersey City 1-1.
Montreal 5-4, Toronto 1-3.
Syracuse 5, Baltimore 0.
Buffalo 3, Rochester 1 (12 innings).

American Association
Toledo 6-10, Minneapolis 5-0.
Milwaukee 6-9, Indianapolis 1-3.
Louisville 5, Kansas City 3.
Columbus 3, St. Paul 0.

Pacific Coast League
Portland 2, Los Angeles 1.
Seattle 2, San Francisco 1.
San Diego 7, Hollywood 3.
Sacramento 12, Oakland 3.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League
Fort Worth 3-1, Dallas 0-0.
Beaumont 5, Houston 4.
Tulsa 1, Oklahoma City 0.
San Antonio 5, Shreveport 3 (called end 10th to permit teams catch train).

Eastern League
Albany 2-5, Hartford 1-4.
Wilkes-Barre 1-0, Williamsport 0-3.
Elmira 4-9, Scranton 1-15.
Binghamton 6-14, Springfield 1-3.

Southern Association
New Orleans 7-5, Little Rock 0-2.
Birmingham 5, Memphis 4.
Nashville at Chattanooga (2), postponed.
Knoxville at Atlanta, postponed.

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Wallpaper And Draperies Can Cheer Room

By Irwin Spear
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever visited the home of some friend or neighbor after an interval and immediately become aware of a salutary change since you last were there? The living room or perhaps the entire interior had somehow pulled itself together and come alive. You asked yourself, "What has been going on here?" Eventually the answer came or your hostess voluntarily divulged the secret. It was new draperies, new walls, new floor coverings—one of these or a combination of them.

Everything that scenery can do for a play, draperies, walls, floor coverings, can do for a room. They are its stage setting—just as important in striking its keynote. Obviously, then, they should be given primary consideration in furnishing a home.

Effective Factors

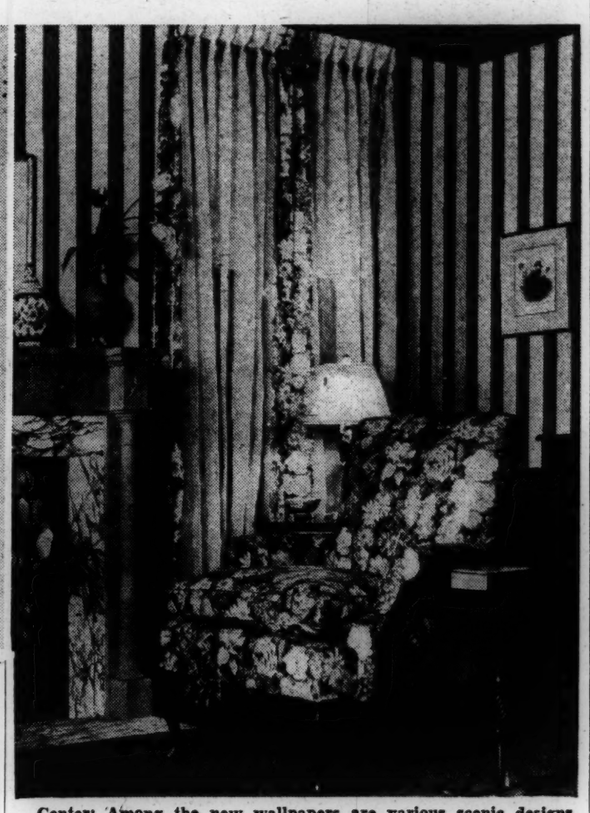
Draperies, wallpaper, and floor coverings all are effective factors in rounding out and crystallizing period style. Interiors in a strictly Modern tempo are inconceivable without the bold designs, strong colors, and distinctive textures characteristic of Modern fabrics, whereas these would be entirely off key in a room of Early American simplicity or Eighteenth Century elegance. A Victorian interior without bold-figured wallpaper and heavy-fringed or furbelowed draperies wouldn't quite be Victorian. It might be more livable than its original but certainly not true to type. Likewise toiles, sprigged chintzes, checked ginghams, and rugged homespuns are en rapport with French Provincial furniture.

Judging by demand, the best-liked draperies at the moment for the home that is not definitely of any period are textured cottons printed in floral designs, and there is a notable swing to bright colors. Many of us, it would seem, are instinctively endeavoring to offset the dark picture of war by making our homes gay and vivacious. Those "in the know" say, however, that with the uncertain dye situation, high colors may be expected to give place before long to softer pastels. This is already noticeable in wallpapers.

For Blackouts and Dimouts

For the refuge room, "black-out-bright-in" draperies are shown. Of colorful prints lined with black glosheen they close tightly to provide a complete blackout. Snap fasteners on a fly front, tabs for attaching them to the window frame and a rod slipped through the bottom hem, keep them taut and afford protection from flying glass. Nor does the lining have to be black. Certain plain colors may be used and are to be preferred since at night they are just as effective and do not look funereal during the day.

If you live along the Coast you will be interested in dimout curtains. These are of celanese or similar translucent material and are hung like glass curtains.



"Black-out-bright-in" draperies for the refuge room. The colorful print will prove cheerful inside, while the black glosheen lining will defy the most eagle-eyed air-raid warden. Snap fasteners on the fly-front, weights at the bottom, and tabs to be fastened at the edges of the window frame make these curtains highly efficient.

Center: Among the new wallpapers are various scenic designs with floral borders. Here is the border motif of a paper which depicts a maiden and her lover gathering cherries in an orchard. Right: A striking effect is achieved in this room by banding draperies of colored organdy with flowered chintz to match the chair covers.

Many novel ensemble treatments are seen that combine draperies, bedspreads, dressing tables, and chairs of the same or correlated fabrics. One such with a timely patriotic flavor uses a red and white striped drill for draperies and has a blue valance spangled with white stars. With it goes a chair covered in the starred blue of the valance and piped with white. The red and blue are the same as in the flag and the stripes are of flag width. A striking effect is created by combining draperies of colored organdy with broad bands of flowered chintz that match the covers of a pair of pull-up chairs placed vis-à-vis before a fireplace. This idea may be reversed, the draperies being of chintz and the bands of organdy in contrasting color.

In an Eighteenth Century bedroom, a fourposter bed has the tester ruffle of rose-flowered chintz on white ground and a plain white quilted chintz spread and pillows flounced with the flowered chintz. To go with it there is a wing chair in the flowered chintz and a dressing table with white quilted skirts like the bedspread on which are appliqués of roses cut from the flowered chintz. The dresser sticks have matching rose-flowered shades. Draperies of the flowered chintz with valances of quilted white and rose appliqués complete the room.

Hand-painting the design or motif of your wallpaper on any plain drapery fabric is something new that offers intriguing decorative possibilities, particularly as the cost is not prohibitive—as little as a dollar a yard depending on the work involved.

The patriotic slant is appearing in wallpapers as well as in drapery fabrics. One paper, titled "The American Epic," depicts a series of historic figures—a Pilgrim couple, a Minuteman, a soldier of the Civil War, printed in red and blue on white ground, each group surrounded by a laurel wreath, the background filled with a spread eagle and furled flag. Many of the new patterns are light and amusing, such as "The Peasant Holiday," which shows rustic youths and maidens in recreational poses. For those who want the typically Modern, there is an extensive new repertoire of splashy, large-figure papers; classical designs for Regency and Federal rooms; many Victorian adaptations, these strangely enough much in demand. Newest of all are reproductions of toiles de Jouy.

Scenic papers, originally hand-painted in China and, in the Eighteenth Century, block-printed in France, notably by Zuber, and quite expensive, are now produced in this country at very low prices.

"What about rugs?" are you asking? That's a story in itself which in justice to its importance we leave for later telling.

Simple Ways For Saving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In this day, when everyone is requested to get all the value out of every bit of food, here are a few ideas I have found useful, and I should like to pass along to others.

If your family happens to be one that prefers its fresh vegetables served with just butter, salt and pepper and you have some liquid left over after cooking the vegetables, do not throw it out. Some like to use it for making soup, but in the hot summer soup is not so interesting. So I suggest you chill it in the icebox and add it to that tomato juice cocktail you serve at dinner, or for the children's lunch. Liquid from green beans or fresh peas is particularly good this way. In itself, it is not an inviting color, but added to the red tomato juice it gives an unusual flavor and takes on the appetizing color.

Then there is a way for using all the apple or peach when you are planning on a pie or salad or on sliced peaches for dessert. Save the apple cores and the peach or apple peelings, place them in a sauce pan and make them into jelly. Even though you only end up with a cup of juice, you will have made use of every scrap, and besides, your sugar supply will not be too severely taxed at one time.

This is a good idea for Christmas presents if you place the jelly in little glasses such as are used for tomato or orange juice. A variety of jellies can be preserved this way, and what will be more welcome this year of all years than sweets at Christmas?

C. N. C.

Women's Colleges Said to Fail In General Teaching

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Charging that colleges are failing to prepare women adequately, a 10-year survey released by the Columbia University Press today urges American universities for women to adopt more realistic studies, make better selection of teachers, install more advisory services for students, and, in general, relate college courses intimately to the problems to be faced.

The survey, in which women graduates of 44 colleges and universities participated, was made at the Merill-Palmer School, Detroit, where an Advisory Service for College Women was established to collect data. Complete case histories of 100 women, all college graduates and most of them married, were compiled to assess their postgraduate ability to cope with the problems of personality, finances, husband-wife relations, in-laws, housekeeping, children, religion, and vocation.

Reporting results, Robert G. Foster and Pauline Park Wilson of the Merill-Palmer School found that the colleges had failed to prepare these women for "certain inevitabilities" even though the specialized trainings afforded were adequate.

"Nearly every woman who goes through a college or university is going to work, associate with people, marry and have a family, make decisions which affect education and civic progress and social conditions in the country, and, in a hundred other ways, participate as a free agent in a democratic form of government," the report says. "How can any education that does not closely parallel her developing life needs be in any sense realistic?"

Need Balance

The prime question raised by the survey, the report stresses, is whether schools which label themselves Liberal Arts, Home Economics, General Science, or have a still more specialized title, should not look to see whether they are giving "balanced diets" to their students.

"While it is true that one cannot study everything, it is also true that the curriculum can relate itself in a realistic way to the needs of women," the report declares. The liberal arts students in our study, in many cases, were unable to operate successfully on a job or in their personal and family situations without further graduate study or supplementary courses and informal adult education.

"The technical-professional trained women found themselves likewise floundering with personal and family adjustments and at a disadvantage in civic, social, and public affairs."

Look for Remedies

Turning to remedies, the survey urges basically a better selection and training of teachers reporting that an outstanding criticism which the women graduates made of their instructors was that they seemed to have been employed "on the basis of their interest in course content, without regard for their teaching ability and their interest in the student as a person."

Indications were that either young assistants concerned mainly with getting their own graduate work out of the way or professors absorbed with research were in many instances the instructors for the 100 women surveyed.

'Khaki College' On Growing Scale

By the Associated Press

Washington

When the alumni of Khaki College and the boys of "Tent Fraternity" get together for a class reunion along in 1952 or thereabouts, they'll have to hire a city instead of a hall. For nowadays you can join the Army and maybe get a bachelor's degree.

The United States Army university is simply a correspondence school system, set up by the Army's special service division here through arrangements with colleges and universities throughout the country.

By the end of this year, the khaki college will have an enrollment of at least 75,000 soldier students, the officers disclosed here today. Applications are now being received at the rate of about 300 a week, and more than 75 colleges have agreed to give full credits for courses taken by men striving for degrees, the Army men said. They hope for 100 per cent co-operation eventually.

Headquarters in the University of Wisconsin are manned by four officers and 32 enlisted men, and from there the correspondence is re-routed to the co-operating schools whose facilities handle the actual teaching.

Rona Morrison Spurs Interest In Town Planning in Scotland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

All over Britain there is a widespread desire for the building of better homes and the better planning of cities. This urge is stronger in Scotland, perhaps, than in England, because Scotland is more behind in its building program and is far short of the number of decent houses required.

In Rona Inch Morrison, Edinburgh has a woman who has made town-planning her career and who is skilled and temperamentally fitted to put her knowledge effectively before those chiefly concerned—the ordinary people.

Miss Morrison is a young woman who already has had wide practical experience. Her greatest asset, however, may be her gift for arousing the interest and gaining the goodwill of average citizens.

During the last 12 months she has planned two exhibitions in the Scottish National Gallery in Edinburgh; one, "Plan Scotland Now," and the other, "Living in Cities." In this she has been greatly helped by the Director of the gallery.

Literature of a thoroughly readable nature has been given away at these exhibitions for the education of the public on housing matters. Well-selected photographs show in a graphic way the bad features in old Scottish houses and the plans to replace them. And attention is drawn to the fact that old but fine Scottish architecture, that might well have been conserved, has often been swept away through ignorance. It is also shown how, in providing transport, there is no need to spoil the amenities of towns like Prestonpans and Fort William, which possess great natural beauty.

A good woman town-planner is valuable in being able to apply the woman's touch where it is needed. Edinburgh people, recognizing that the bad features and the worst mistakes in the past were man-made, flock to hear what this young woman has to say.

This slim young Scotswoman, her head crowned with natural auburn curls, is modest, and it is not easy to get her to talk about her own career. Architecture, she says, comes naturally to her. Her father is a well-known architect.

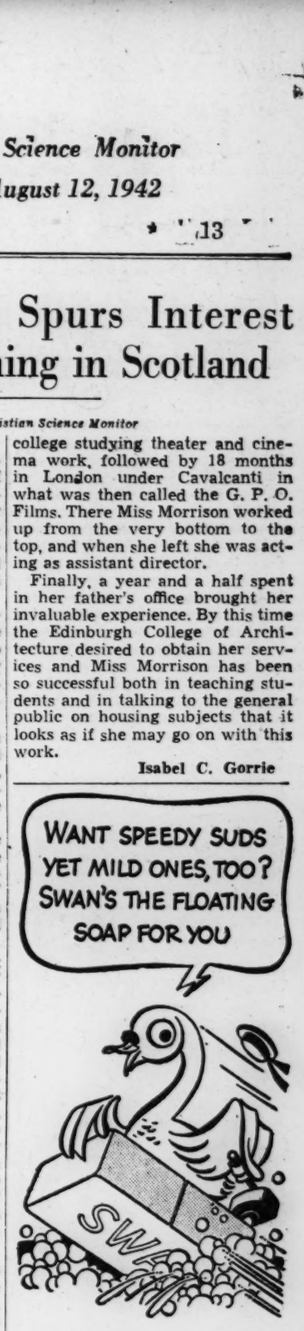
Architecture as a career was not, however, Miss Morrison's first choice. She wanted to be a dancer. But she was told by her parents, in the outspoken way good parents sometimes have, that she should choose a career by which she could support herself when she was past middle-life.

Miss Morrison studied for five years at the college of Architecture in Edinburgh and then received a one-year research scholarship in town planning, after which she worked with a firm of architects which has done fine restoration work. A fellowship enabled her to devote two more years to research.

She then spent six months at college studying theater and cinema work, followed by 18 months in London under Cavalcanti in what was then called the G. P. O. Films. There Miss Morrison worked up from the very bottom to the top, and when she left she was acting as assistant director.

Finally, a year and a half spent in her father's office brought her invaluable experience. By this time the Edinburgh College of Architecture desired to obtain her services and Miss Morrison has been so successful both in teaching students and in talking to the general public on housing subjects that it looks as if she may go on with this work.

Isabel C. Gorrie



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Careful Measuring, Fine Seaming Give Your Slip Covers a Professional Air

By Laura I. Baldt
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Feeling an urge for something fresh, new, and bright in your home? Why not introduce slip covers? You can make them yourself—enjoying a real adventure in the realm of interior decoration.

The permanent or custom-made slip cover, intended for all-year-round use, is cut and made to fit the chair or couch as snugly as the upholstery itself. It gives one the sense of looking at an extremely well-tailored garment.

The transient, or summer, slip cover, on the other hand, is designed to fit a bit more easily than the other type, but demands the same degree of good design and workmanship. It must always indicate the outlines of the sections of the chair or couch.

Because of their continued use, slip covers should be made of firm, durable materials, such as hand-blocked linens, or fine mohairs. Summer slip covers are suitably made of lighter-weight fabrics, cretonne, glazed or unglazed chintz, mercerized poplin and linen.

Have Equipment on Hand

Before starting to make your cover, be sure you have all the necessary equipment for work on hand: tape measure, good sharp shears, pincushion (full of pins), thimble, needles, thread to match the material of the cover, sewing machine, and cutting table. Should you not have the latter, when you are shopping for the material for the slip cover, buy one of the folding cutting boards which can be used on a card table, or on a polished table. They are made of compos board, and can be stored very conveniently; they can be purchased at the pattern counters in department stores.

Patterns for slip covers are not available, so you will have to estimate the quantity of material you need by measuring the chair or other piece you wish to cover. You can make a pattern if you wish, but this will consume as much time as to cut from the material itself.

An overstuffed chair will serve as an illustration of the way to measure the yardage needed for chair and cushion. Remove cushion while measuring chair.

For full-length cover, measure to floor; for shorter cover, measure to point at which cover will end. Allow for hem or seams.

Follow this order for measuring, as shown in Fig. I and Ia. The seam allowance needed in estimating is given in parentheses.

A B—Floor or lower edge to top of back of chair.

B C—Across top of chair. (1½ inches at B and C.)

C D—Front of back of chair. (4 inches at D.)

D E—Cover for seat of chair. (4 inches at D; 1½ inches at E.)

E F—Depth of skirt part of front. (Allow for seam or hem.)

G H—Length of side skirt. (Allow ¾ inch at H.)

H I—Width of arm. (Allow ¾ inch at I.)

I J—Depth of arm piece. (Allow 2½ inches at J; ¾ inch at I.)

Double the measure from G to J. Measure of G J plus A F, plus seam allowance gives quantity of material to buy for a plain cover. Allow extra for pleating or flounce, if used.

Where there is a large floral design, extra allowance must be made to center the design on the back, front, seat, side skirts, and cushion.

Include the measures of the cushion in the amount of yardage to buy. Measure across both sides of the cushion, around the edge, and the depth of the space between the two edges of the cushion.

In placing strips for cutting, keep in mind that prominent figures in large designs need to be centered on the back, front, sides, seat, and both upper and under sides of the cushion.

Cut a length of material wide enough to allow some inches on both sides of the chair, and to reach below the finishing point, both back and front, with the extra four inches tucked in at the back of the seat. Fig. 2.

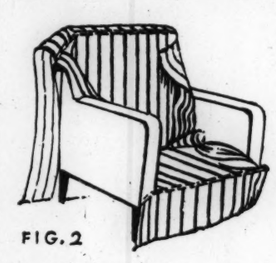

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

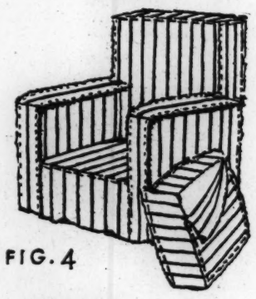

FIG. 4

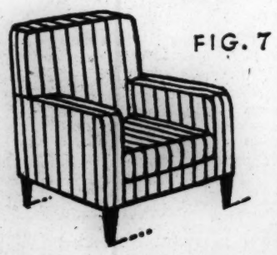

FIG. 7

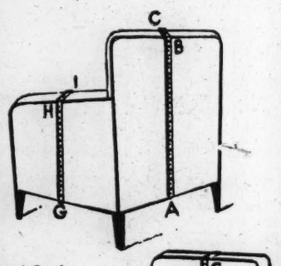

FIG. 1

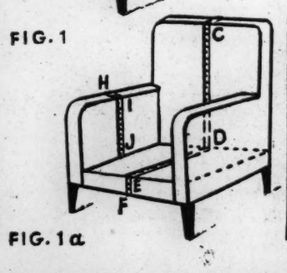

FIG. 1a

Pin the allowance for seams in tucks at the top (front and back) and also across the front of the seat. Have all seams at edges of upholstery, so the cover will not slip or sag. Fig. 2.

At the top, slit the tucks at points at which the material extends beyond the front and back of the chair; cut the side pieces long enough to extend beyond the curve of the arm. Pin in place. Clip the material of the front, so it will lie smooth around arm at the joint. Smooth the material on the sides of the seat, allowing 2½ inches to tuck in. Fig. 3.

Slit the tuck in front of the seat. Cut and pin in the pieces for the inside of the arms, allowing on the side next to seat the 2½ inches to tuck in and the ¾-inch seam allowance on the other edges. Cut the pieces for the top of the arms with ¾-inch seam allowance each side. Cut and pin in the side skirts of the cover, also with seam allowances. Fig. 3.

FIG. 5a

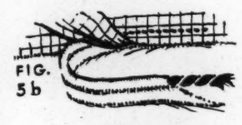

FIG. 5b

FIG. 5c

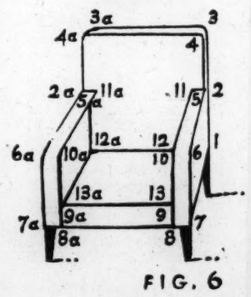

FIG. 6

Go over the work carefully; see that the pins are in clear, straight lines. Remove the cover and baste it carefully for fitting. Try cover on the chair to see that all lines are correctly placed. Fig. 4. Remove cover and mark seams carefully with tailor's chalk or a tracing wheel.

Cut, baste, and fit cover for cushion in the same way. If the material is striped, let the stripes in the inset be on line with those in the top and lower parts of the cover. Leave the one side and 2 inches on the adjoining side open to insert cushion. Fig. 4.

Seaming It Together

Cord seams are in more general use than French or bound seams, which are clumsy on heavy material. The method of making this seam is shown in Fig. 5 (a, b, c). Sufficient true bias strips of material should be joined and the cord inserted and stitched by machine, using the corder foot, Fig. 5a. The cording is then inserted between the two edges of the seam, Fig. 5b, basted, and stitched. Fig. 5c shows the finished seam.

You will have little difficulty in stitching the seams of your cover if you follow the order given in Fig. 6. The steps are given in alphabetical order:

A—Seam downward inside arm joining arm and seat; plain seam overcast and inside. Stitch from 11 to 12 to 13; then, 11a to 12a to 13a.

B—3 to 4; 3a to 4a.

C—6 to 10; 6a to 10a.

D—9 to 9a (front of seat).

E—5 to 4 to 4a to 5a (around front of back).

F—11 to 10 to 8; 11a to 10a to 8a (inside edges of arm).

G—2 to 5 to 6 to 7; 2a to 5a to 6a to 7a (outside edges of arm).

H—1 to 2 to 3 to 3a to 2a (around back; leave cover open from 2a).

I—1a to 1 to 7 to 8 to 8a to 7a to 1a (lower edge of cover; 1a is exactly opposite 1 but does not appear in the illustration).

Close the openings in the cover and cushion with snaps or slide fasteners. Press the cover so that all wrinkles are smoothed out. Then comes the exciting moment when the chair or couch puts on its new attire, Fig. 7. Aren't you pleased! And aren't you ready to try a more venturesome piece this time? Why not a couch or chaise longue? The same principles are involved with perhaps a little more detail.

Read about the new L-85 Fashions that today concern every woman in

FALL FASHIONS
FOR WARTIME WARDROBES
September 23
In The Christian Science Monitor

Watch for this special section, filled with illustrated articles and advertisements of smart merchandise from all parts of the country.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	300,000
Previous day's sales	258,610
1942 volume to date	62,192,129
1941 volume to date	86,256,589

Stocks Mixed; Attempt Rally Near Close

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP) — Stock prices made an indecisive effort at recovery in today's late market dealings after an early session in which they bobbed aimlessly.

At the finish quotations unchanged to a little higher had a precarious balance over minus signs.

Warner Bros., low-priced amusement issue, took the late play to move in large blocks at a fraction better than the best previous for the year.

It displaced Chrysler in the spotlight. The former opened on a block of 1,000 shares, and later slipped more than two points on yesterday's dividend cut; there was some come-back later.

Ahead most of the time, though there were plenty of swings from loss to gain and back, were such issues as U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, International Harvester, Procter & Gamble, Douglas, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Eastman, Consolidated Oil, and Standard Oil (N. J.)

Profit-taking from time to time set back Eastern Airlines and American. Others inclined to dip included Santa Fe, Caterpillar, American Telephone and Kennecott. Homestake slipped more than a point on fair turnover.

Turnover in stocks was about 300,000 shares, against 250,000 Tuesday.

Leaders in the curb market seemed to fare a little better than on the big board. Gains appeared for American Cyanamid "B," American Light and Traction and Quaker Oats; but many curb favorites were neglected.

Selected Bonds Rise

A group of rails and utilities held small advances in today's bond market near the final hour while the main corporate list rested in a narrow range with the trend uneven.

Included in the higher section were American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Brooklyn Union Gas 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Gulf States Steel 4½s, New York Central 5s and Pennsylvania 4½s.

Indifferent performers most of the time included Northern Pacific 6s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Western Union 4½s and Southern Pacific 4s.

U. S. Governments were mainly inactive, as they have been since the current drive to sell the Treasury's latest 2½ per cent tap issue.

Foreign dollar bonds were quiet but steady.

Gasoline Stocks Drop During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Stores of gasoline decreased slightly during the week ended Aug. 8 while fuel oil supplies continued recent advances, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Total stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline declined 9,000 barrels from the previous week's total to 81,315,000 barrels.

Distillates, or light fuel oil, however, advanced 1,494,000 barrels to 39,024,000 while residual, or heavy fuel oil, was up 192,000 barrels to 78,575,000.

Average crude oil production in the United States increased 587,400 during the week and totaled 3,970,450 barrels daily, compared with 3,911,950 a year ago.

Refineries operated at 74.2 per cent of potential capacity and the industry as a whole ran a total of 3,561,000 barrels of crude oil to stills daily against 78.4 per cent and 3,672,000 barrels, respectively, the previous week.

Wheat Prices Show Small Net Losses

CHICAGO, Aug. 12 (AP)—The wheat market's recovery attempt, based partly on diminished receipts at many terminals, high Government loan rates, delayed harvest in the spring crop belt and improved subsidized flour export sales evaporated today because of lack of sustained buying power.

Early price gains ranging up to ¾ cent were whittled away in later trade when buying subsided and scattered hedging sales caused small net losses to be posted.

London Stock Market Is Firm

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP) — The stock market closed with a generally firm tone today.

Industrials and home rails finished firmer. Oils were maintained. Kaffirs, diamonds and coppers were quiet but steady. International securities shared the stability of the home sections.

Allis Chalmers Arranges $40,000,000 Bank Credit

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company announced that it had arranged for a four-year bank credit of $40,000,000 with a group of banks, headed by the First National Bank of Chicago.

Max W. Babb, board chairman, said the loan was the largest made to date under federal regulations for the financing of war production contracts.

Notes under the credit will bear interest at the rate of 2¾ per cent per annum.

S. O. N. J. Files Exchange Plan For Gas Units

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Stockholders of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey stand to receive $81,850,770 of gas utilities securities in a new company if a Standard Oil plan to escape the Holding Company Act goes through, it was disclosed.

In an application filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Consolidated Natural Gas Company, now being formed by Standard Oil, proposes to acquire $83,969,000 of outstanding capital stock of four Standard Oil gas subsidiaries in exchange for its own common stock. This new Consolidated stock would be distributed to Standard Oil shareholders.

Companies Listed

The subsidiaries involved are the Hope Natural Gas Company, serving Parkersburg and Clarksburg, W. Va.; East Ohio Gas Company, serving Cleveland, Akron, Canton, Youngstown and Warren, Ohio; Peoples Natural Gas Company, serving principally Pittsburgh and Altoona, Pa., and the River Gas Company, operating principally in Marietta, Ohio, and surrounding communities.

The SEC already has denied Standard Oil exemption from the holding company statute, basing its action on Standard's 100 per cent control of the four gas companies and partial control of other utilities.

Under the plan, Consolidated would issue to Standard 2,728,359 common shares $30 par value, with a total value of $81,850,770.

Standard Oil then would file notification of registration under the Holding Company Act and at the same time, a voluntary plan for divestment of control over Consolidated.

Should the program be approved and Standard Oil directed to divest itself of the Consolidated holdings, the Consolidated securities would be distributed to Standard Oil shareholders.

The commission set September 22 for a hearing on the stock exchange proposal and to determine whether the four gas companies constitute a single integrated public utility system under the Holding Company Act.

Securities Listed

The securities which Consolidated would acquire are:

Hope Natural Gas, 279,693 shares of par value $100 common shares, total of $27,969,300;

East Ohio Gas, 100,000 seven per cent preferred shares, par value $100, total of $10,000,000, and 285,000 par value $100 common shares, total of $28,500,000.

Peoples Natural Gas, 170,000 par value $100 common shares, total of $17,000,000.

River Gas, 5,000 shares of $100 par value common stock, total of $500,000.

Consolidated stated it does not intend to acquire a Peoples Natural Gas 4 per cent note of $2,000,000 now outstanding and due July 1, 1948.

Consolidated would set up the gas stocks on its books at $83,969,300, leaving a capital surplus of $2,118,530.

Farm Income Rise 46 P. C., Living Costs Third, Study Shows

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Agriculture Department survey showed that while net incomes of farm families averaged 46 per cent higher in 1941 and in the first three months of 1942 than in the comparable period in 1935-36, living costs had increased approximately one-third.

The survey, made by the Home Economics Bureau, cited a rapid rise in prices for things farmers bought in 1941, asserting "while they were practically at the 1935-36 level in January, 1941, they were 15 per cent higher by December."

Despite the increased cost of living, the report said, farm families put more than twice as much into savings in 1941 as they did in the 1935-36 period.

"It appears," the report continued, "that farm families as a group were enjoying more or a higher quality of goods and services in 1941 than in 1935-36. However, the 1941 levels of consumption even of those goods still on the market cannot be maintained in 1942 without increased expenditures."

Bank Deposits Off Sharply in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bank deposits took a sharp, but temporary, drop last week as a result of Treasury borrowing.

The Federal Reserve Board said that in 101 leading cities, demand bank deposits declined $532,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 5. This brought demand deposits in these cities to $26,138,000,000, which was, nevertheless, $1,921,000,000 more than a year ago.

Officials attributed the deposit curtailments, which occurred mostly in New York, to withdrawal of funds by large investors to buy the Treasury's current issue of 2½ per cent, 20-25 year "tap" bonds. Nearly $1,000,000,000 worth of these bonds were sold the first week, particularly to large insurance companies in New York.

Federal Mining & Smelting

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Mining & Smelting Company reported for the June quarter net profit of $371,158, equal to $1.50 a share on the common stock, against $273,079, or $1.11 a share, in the comparable quarter last year.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	45	45	45	A'g 11
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (3)	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅞
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	6	6⅝	6½	6½	
21	18¾	Adams-Mi (1)	2	21	21	21	A'g 11
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
38¼	26½	Air Reduct 1a	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	12	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf xw	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 4
6	3½	All'gpf$3ww	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 11
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.20e	2	16⅜	16⅜	16¾	
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4	4	4	A'g 11
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	132	132	132	+ ⅛
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¾	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Allied St .45e	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	Jul 30
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	6	23½	23	23½	+ ½
16¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17	17	17	A'g 11
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
23⅛	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20	1	19	19	19	— ¼
48¾	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	3	37½	37⅛	37¼	— ¾
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	A'g 7
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 22
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	24½	24½	24½	A'g 10
1⅞	1½	Am Cable & R	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
70½	56⅜	Am Can 2¾e	6	65½	65	65	— ½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	+ ½
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	3	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	7	57½	57	57½	+ ¾
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	+ ¾
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 6
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1⅓e	6	16½	16⅜	16⅜	A'g 10
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
1	⅝	Am Ecaus Tll	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 5
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	1	4	4	4	A'g 6
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	11	20	20	20	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 11
24½	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	6	24	23¾	23¾	A'g 11
48¼	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	4	27⅞	27½	27½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	A'g 4
3⅛	½	Am-H SS 1½e	3	29¾	29	29¼	+ ½
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	7	2½	2½	2½	A'g 10
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
49¾	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	48	48	48	A'g 11
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 11
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 6
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	A'g 8
7	5⅛	Am Inv III .80	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	4	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½2k	2	78¼	78	78	A'g 11
11½	9½	Am M&F .40e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 8
5¼	4	Am M & Met	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	7	16½	16½	16½	
⅛	½	Am Pow & Lt	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15⅛	APL$6pf29/ak	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	5	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	A'g 11
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	26	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅝	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	4	6	6	6	+ ⅛
9	6¾	Am Seat ½e	5	9¼	9	9¼	+ ½
45	35½	Am Smelt (2)	5	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144	144	144	A'g 7
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1⅓	7	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ¼
12	9¾	Am Stores ½e	6	10½	10¼	10¼	A'g 10
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	A'g 8
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	85⅝	85½	85½	A'g 11
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
34¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	15	117½	116⅞	116⅞	— ¼
149¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	1	40	40	40	— ½
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	5	42⅜	41¾	42⅜	— ⅛
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134	134	134	+ ½
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
28½	22	Am Visc 1⅓e	12	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ⅜
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42	42	42	A'g 6
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	2	4	4	4	+ ¼
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	55	55	55	+ ½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf33/4k	1	43	43	43	A'g 5
28⅜	22⅜	Anacon (1⅛e)	13	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	A'g 7
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ⅓e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	2	32	32	32	A'g 7
111⅜	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	108⅓	108⅓	108½	+ ½
4½	2¾	Armour III	12	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 11
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	1	52½	52½	52½	A'g 11
66	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	4	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ½e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	A'g 10
4¼	1⅝	Artloom .15e	1	4	4	4	A'g 5
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 10
77½	61⅓	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	A'g 11
83	53	As DG 2pf 7k	1	60	60	60	A'g 10
26½	20	Associates I 2	5	26½	26½	26½	A'g* 7
43½	27½	Atchison 3½e	33	42⅜	41¾	42	— ¼
70	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	4	67	67	67	
27¼	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	9	26⅜	26½	26½	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 5
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	6	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	6	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	101	101	101	A'g 4
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp ⅓e	1	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46⅜	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Jul 22
70	43	Atlas Pw 1⅓e	1	47	47	47	Jul 23
9¼	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 11
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	3	2	1⅞	2	A'g 3
4¼	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	14	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	3	11	11	11	
4⅞	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	2	3	3	3	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 11
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 10
10¼	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jul 28
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	2	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅓e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	A'g 10
25¼	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	A'g 7
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	80½	80½	80½	A'g 7
7½	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	5	7½	7½	7½	A'g 1
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	6	31⅛	31	31	
14	9⅞	Benl I L .77e	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 6
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 11
66⅞	45½	Beth Stl 4½e	7	53⅛	52¾	53¼	+ ⅜
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	109	109	109	
24	18¾	Bigelow-Sl1½e	2	22	22	22	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 11
7⅞	5⅛	Blaw-Knox¾e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau½e	2	12¼	11¼	12¼	A'g 5
21¼	13½	Boeing Air 1e	5	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
31¾	25	Bohn Al&B (2)	2	31⅜	31½	31⅜	+ ¼
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	
20⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	6	20¾	20½	20¾	
25⅛	19¾	Borg-War .80e	2	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	2	2	2	2	A'g 4
30⅝	25	Bower R (3)	1	30	30	30	
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 10
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	3	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	28¼	28⅛	28¼	A'g 5
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	36½	36½	36½	+1
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	4	7¾	7½	7¾	A'g 11
35	28¾	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	A'g 6
1⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	54	4½	4⅛	4⅜	+ ¼
5	2¾	Chi Gr West	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	4½	Chi Mail ¼g	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 7
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1½e	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	A'g 11
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	A'g 6
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46	46	46	— ⅜
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 4
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	2	½	½	½	A'g 4
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	54	60½	59½	60	—1¾
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 8
34½	28	Clark Eq 1⅓e	2	31	31	31	A'g 11
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	A'g 7
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	37¾	37½	37½	A'g 11
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 8
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	A'g 11
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59½	59¼	59¼	A'g 11
15	11½	Colgate-P ½a	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	A'g 11
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A'g 5
15½	10⅜	Collins & A	7	14¼	14	14	A'g 4
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 4
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	A'g 11
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
13¼	11⅜	Col G&E .10g	12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	4	32	32	32	
23¼	17⅜	Conde N .40e	6	2	2	2	A'g 5
23¾	17⅜	Conde N pf 2	25	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Congoleum-N 1	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
13¼	9¾	Cons Cig 1½pg	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	A'g 11
7⅜	4½	Cons Cop .10e	6	4½	4⅜	4½	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	27	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	A'g 11
⅜	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	3	7½	7½	7½	
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 27
6¼	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	167	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ¾
8¼	3¾	Cons RR Cu pf	6	4¼	4¼	4⅛	— ⅜
7⅜	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
333⅜	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	33½	33½	33½	+1
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	89½	89½	89½	A'g 6
13½	11⅜	Container 3⅛e	13	12	12	12	— ¼
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	90	90	90	Jul 31
28	21⅛	Cont Can(¾e)	7	23⅝	23½	23½	— ½
8¼	6¼	Cont D F ⅜e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 11
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	1	38½	38½	38½	
5¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¾e	17	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	13	23⅝	23½	23½	
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Jul 29
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	12	49	48½	49	
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	15	12¼	12	12	
16	12½	Cr-ot Wh 1.60	2	14½	14½	14½	A'g 11
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 31
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¾e	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¾	4	36	35	35	A'g 7
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	4	10½	10⅓	10½	
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	1	26½	26½	26½	
79¼	53	Crucible pf (5)	4	64½	64	64½	A'g 7
9	5	Cub-Am'S ¾e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
83⅛	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	+ ½
13¼	8¾	Cuding Bros	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 11
18½	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	18½	18½	18½	A'g 7
7⅛	⅜	Curtis Publish	3	1¼	1¼	⅝	— ⅛
18¾	12	Curt p pf1.35k	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
9¼	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	10	6¼	6⅜	6⅜	
25⅞	18	Curtiss-WA 2e	7	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
17¾	12⅝	Cutler-H .60e	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼

D—E

3¼	2⅞	Davega S .70g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 11
17½	15½	Davega of 1¼	1	17½	17½	17½	Jul 9
11⅝	8¼	Davis Ch .60e	2	8	8	8	— ¼
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec.60a	5	6	6	6	A'g 11
24¼	18½	Deere&Co .35e	4	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
29	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	3	27¾	27½	27¾	A'g 3
11¾	9⅞	Deisel WG 1½	1	11	11	11	
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	1	8¾	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
½	⅛	Den&RioGW pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 25
18⅜	14⅜	Detroit Ed 1e	5	15⅝	15½	15½	
27¼	18	Diam Mat 1⅓e	2	21½	21⅜	21½	A'g 11
38¾	33¼	Diam M pf1½	1	37½	37½	37½	A'g 10
9⅜	7⅝	Diam T M ¼e	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜

Commerce and Finance

Materiel Shortage May Force Downward Revision of War Output

Business and Industry

PRP Urges New Definition For Priorities

NEW YORK (AP)—"Does it float, fly, or shoot?"

That was the recommended definition for priorities given by William E. Arnstein, chief of the educational unit of the Priorities Requirement Plan, at a "training meeting" of nearly 1,000 chamber of commerce and board of trade members at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

Despite a sharp paring down of priorities, the demand for raw material still exceeds the supply, he said, and explained that the term "war use" did not amply cover as a definition for vitally needed materials.

Turns Corner

Marcellus E. Wright, Jr., chairman of the Priorities Appeals Board, said that American industry had turned an important corner in the war production program and cited the fact that emphasis had already shifted from conversion of plants to the problems of supplying war material.

Asserting that the "flow" on exact schedule of war material was becoming more essential, Mr. Wright declared:

"It is necessary for us to smash this bottleneck. Under the new regulation No. 10, we will endeavor to inaugurate a tracing system to cover the use of all vital material by all business. Since the supply of such material is not enough to meet all demands, standard identification methods must be established."

He quoted an estimate that $100,000,000,000 would be needed to bring the American war machine to the efficiency level of Hitler's and added, "to accomplish this we are spending $4,000,000,000 a month."

Large Minority

N. W. Kneeland, assistant chief of the WPB investigations sections compliance branch, said most American businessmen were patriots but that a large minority continued dissipating war supplies.

These, he said, were "the chiseler," who seeks only to fill his own pocket; the person who feels without investigating that there are no shortages; the person resenting government "interference; the one who pleads ignorance of war regulations; the businessman who uses friendships to obtain materials for making civilian goods; and the executive who employs costly legal talent to find loopholes in regulations.

"Anyone who disobeys raw material orders," declared Mr. Kneeland, "is guilty of treason."

Special assistant Stanley B. Adams of the WPB operations division said reports concerning "black markets" in war materials were exaggerated, adding "while about 10 to 25 per cent of important materials may be misdirected, most materials are going to the right places. . . ."

Federal Court Hearing Child Labor Complaint

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor yesterday started civil action in Federal Court for a permanent injunction against the Western Union Telegraph Company, charging violation of the fair labor standards act in the employment of minors, some of them as motor vehicle operators.

Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, chief of the bureau, filed the complaint which alleged that violations occurred in New York City, Baltimore, Md.; Austin, San Antonio and Jacksonville, Texas; Flagstaff, Ariz.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Portland, Maine, and numerous other cities.

The complaint charged that the alleged violations involved minors under 16 years of age, and that youths between 16 and 18 were employed as motor vehicle operators, which was characterized as "oppressive child labor."

"Work on motor vehicles," a report by the Children's Bureau attached to the complaint said, "involves a high degree of accident risk for persons of all ages, a risk particularly high in the case of young persons who are lacking in the experience and the caution required for safety in motor vehicle operation."

Sperry Stockholders' Suit Dismissed by Court

NEW YORK (AP)—A stockholders' action to recover "allegedly excessive and exorbitant compensation" paid three officials of Sperry Corporation was dismissed in State Supreme Court.

A complaint listed as excessive $726,000 paid in seven years to Thomas A. Morgan, President, and $361,000 paid in the same period to John Sanderson and Thomas B. Doe, vice-president, and asked recovery from the corporation directors who authorized the payments.

The action was brought by stockholder Frederick W. Scholem whose affidavit asserted he had been a Sperry stockholder since 1936, the year Mr. Morgan became president. That year, Mr. Scholem declared, Mr. Morgan's salary was $36,566, rising by 1941 to $219,631. Mr. Scholem said the latter figure included other benefits derived from the corporation.

Named as defendants were the corporation, George N. Armsby, J. Cheever Cowbin, Charles T. Fisher, Frank T. Hines, Lindsey Hopkins, Jr., and E. A. Pierce. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Doe and Mr. Sanderson were named co-defendants.

Industrial Scholar

Frank H. Hauser

Nineteen - year - old Westinghouse apprentice machine operator, who has been awarded a John McMullen Industrial Scholarship by Cornell University. Graduating from Mount Pleasant, Pa., High School last year with a straight "A" record for the four years, Frank maintained his high standard in the Westinghouse apprentice course to win the chance for a college engineering degree.

NAM War Output Handbook Helps To Analyze Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—A 184-page handbook on war production, analyzing procedure in obtaining war contracts with Government agencies and breaking down the functions of the various contracting services, has been issued by the National Association of Manufacturers here as an aid to its 8,000 members in meeting their war production quotas and solving their conversion problems.

The handbook has a section on the War Production Board with a description of its many subdivisions. The priorities section not only treats fully with the aims and work of this important unit, but also carries the full texts of all priorities orders issued to date.

The allocation classification system is covered and the full list of end-use symbols reproduced. All other war agencies, including the Office of Price Administration, the Office of Defense Transportation, the Board of Economic Warfare, etc., are fully described with personnel listed.

"This publication should go a long way toward helping manufacturers orient themselves more effectively to the complex war production setup in Washington," Malcolm Muir, chairman of the association's war committee, which organized the material, declares. "The war effort is a huge one and the problems naturally are many.

"This NAM handbook is dedicated to but a single purpose—helping the war effort. It is an example of the type of work being developed by the NAM war committee which was set up to co-ordinate and promote the utmost industrial response to war demands and to co-operate with governmental authorities in obtaining the greatest efficiency and the greatest volume in producing the vitally important instruments of war on which so much depends."

The handbook is designed to give industrialists a "thumbnail picture" of the entire Washington war production picture with its many agencies. The NAM does not contemplate publication of another completely new handbook, but will keep the data in the present issue up-to-date with frequent insertions and additions to be carried in the weekly NAM news.

Three New Municipal Bond Issues Are Offered

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—The lull in municipal bond activities since the Government began marketing its new 2½ per cent Treasury tap issue was broken today with the appearance of three new issues.

Halsey, Stuart & Co., headed a group offering $1,000,000 State of West Virginia 1½ and 3 per cent road bonds. The 3s, offered in the amount of $200,000, were priced from 0.40 to 1 per cent, according to maturity, and $800,000 of the 1½s were priced from 1.10 to 1.65 per cent, according to maturity.

The same firm was a member of group offering $700,000 city and county of San Francisco fire protection bonds of short maturity at prices to yield from 0.60 to 0.70 per cent, according to the coupon and maturity date.

Another offering was $505,000 City of Birmingham, Ala., handled by R. W. Pressprich & Co., and others. The bonds were split into $190,000 as 2½s and offered on a yield basis and $315,000 as 2¼s and priced at 99½.

Meanwhile, it was learned the proposed sale by the City of Seattle of $7,900,000 municipal light and power bonds had been cancelled because bids for new construction exceeded estimates by more than $2,000,000.

Maze of Charges in S. O. of N. J. And IG-Farben Co. Case Sifted

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the charges against the Jersey Standard company before the Bone Patent Committee for greed and holding hands with Hitler reach new levels of absurdity the need for a straight background story of the matter increases. An Anti-Trust official publicly repeated the mis-interpretation of the much-mauled Jasco agreement of 1930, discussed in this column yesterday. The mistake was pointed out by the Jersey people last May and Anti-Trust itself could have checked on its facts by re-reading the Jasco agreement, but that is not its style of showmanship, as Thurman Arnold himself indicated on July 31, when, in re-opening the anti-patent-system show, he again rehashed his publicly exploded charge that the celebrated Dzuz clamp patent had bottlenecked bomber production.

Said Patrick A. Gibson, special assistant to the Attorney General, last week, before the Committee, of Jasco, "Standard incurred the obligation to give IG the right to require that Standard's butyl rubber development be brought into Jasco and its licensing and exploitation there controlled by IG." Evidently Gibson didn't read the agreement any more than did Anti-Trust's "economic expert" Lipkowitz when he made the same charge in the same place at the end of April.

The Truman Committee, no friend of Jersey, got the story straight in its May 26 report when it described Jasco as "an agreement which provided that control over the development of any patent would be in the hands of its originator." If butyl, an undisputed Jersey find, had gone into Jasco, Jersey would have had control plus five-eighths of the profits.

Mode of Justice

While it would be absurd, on account of its size and power, to cry over Jersey as the victim of an American Dreyfus case, there is something noteworthy about the acceptance in the American capital of a continued program of misrepresentation by government officials. The idea seems to be that it is justified because the victim is big and powerful—a curious variation on the old idea that there is one justice for the rich and another for the poor.

The process, incidentally, seems to be pure Americana as, indigenous as apple pie. It is not practiced in England, where royal investigating commissions traditionally maintain high standards of truth and fairness. It appears more like the Hitler method of repeating errors until they finally stick. It depends on the apparent fact that in a large part of the court of American public opinion, unfavorable charges are considered proven until disproven, whereas in American as in English courts they are considered unproven until proven.

That, however, the tone of the Bone Patent Committee is distasteful to some people who follow it is indicated by the evidence that Senator Bone, despite the elaborate fanfare and stage-managing of recent months, has been unable to get a favorable vote on either S.2491 or S.2303 even out of his own committee, and Anti-Trust is now laying the barrage for a considerably more reasonable patent-reform bill.

But to resume the story of the now completely divorced Jersey-IG marriage and its vicissitudes.

The rift began first in the Jasco part of the deal, applying to new chemical processes involving petroleum raw materials and particularly applicable to Buna and butyl.

From 1933 to 1938 IG quietly refrained from giving Jersey, as it should have under Jasco, the patents and know-how it was accumulating on Buna S and Buna N rubber. This was particularly "aggravating," because under Nazi stimulus and with German Government money, IG was moving rapidly forward in this field. For this, Jersey and the agreement have been sharply criticized by Anti-Trust.

Interested parties seem to have understood at the time—and few people indeed were then interested—that the reason was pressure put on IG by the German Government.

But while IG, for reasons beyond its control, was thus beginning to welch on its contract, Jersey had already welched also.

Out of IG contributions, Jersey had learned to make synthetic toluol. Toluol is needed for TNT, TNT for war. Jersey didn't tell IG what it had learned. Instead it queried U. S. Ordnance in January, 1933, "Would you be interested in synthetic toluol?" The answer was "Yes!" In June there was an Army-Jersey conference at Jersey's Bay Way plant. Next June toluol samples were sent to the Picatinny Arsenal. The Arsenal tried it, reported that it "wouldn't nitrate but that it probably would if it was re-distilled." Of all this, Jersey told IG nothing.

Buna Rubber Checked

Such co-operation with ordnance continued. It led to the 1939 deal by which Jersey, from its own pocket, supplied test toluol when Ordnance had no money to pay for it, and under an Ordnance ban of secrecy sent 20,000 gallons to du Pont to test. Trojan Powder heard tell of it, inquired, and Jersey (under the secrecy ban) replied that it was not making toluol.

This reply was later read to the Bone Committee to show that Jersey, under IG restraint, was holding out on its toluol know-how.

By 1938 Jersey's Frank Howard, the evil genius of the whole business to judge by Anti-Trust's tell, had persuaded IG to come through with a little Buna rubber. They brought it over and checked it with the American rubber makers. That story has already been told on this page. Anti-Trust appears to have missed a bet here, because it might argue that the IG officials who tinkered and conferred with American tire makers on this rubber under the shadow of war were actually getting more information than they were imparting. IG still didn't let go with patents or know-how on polymerization of butadiene to Buna N (specialty rubber) or Buna S (tire rubber). Jersey scientists were working on it themselves, however. So were others, including Semon of Goodrich.

Came the war, in September 1939. Some 2000 patents owed by IG to Jersey were untransferred. Frank Howard made a deal at the Hague to take them over. By that deal, for $20,000 and the promise to settle the rest later on, Jersey got the works, except for the polymerization processes and know-how on Buna S and N. Ambassador Joe Kennedy arranged for Howard to get to the Hague, and the necessary German documents were brought out in the American diplomatic courier pouch. Anti-Trust now charges that Howard made dupes of the American diplomatic service—an interesting thought. In two weeks Jersey's top chemist, Froelich, now head of the American Chemical Society, had worked out the polymerization process.

Jersey now owned the bag. The only IG mortgage on it was Jersey's promise to settle in 1947 on a fair basis for IG's rights in the profits of what had been taken over in a hurry. It was anticipated that in case of German-American war, Jersey's takings from IG would be lodged with the Alien Property Custodian, and that is where they are now. At that time few people expected war. Senators Bone and La Follette were yet to vote two years of isolationist ticket.

Jersey then did three things.

First, it began telling and showing Army and Navy authorities what it had, asking what it could do, and urging action.

Second, it acted on its own. Its cash outlays on Buna S and butyl mounted proportionately faster than American defense appropriations.

Third, it arranged a "stop-gap" licensing arrangement with American tire companies. They royalty asked was 7 cents a pound on Buna N, then selling at $1 a pound, later adjusted to 4.9 cents when the price was dropped to 70 cents; and on Buna S, 5 per cent of the price on the first 100,000 tons, 4 per cent on the next and 3 per cent on any more. Licensees were also required to bind themselves to make Buna S and Buna S tires for the government on the latter's request. These requirements have been interpreted as a restriction on the synthetic rubber program.

Story Is Endless

There are endless further details to the story. One interesting detail is that Jersey considered at one time that the best way to get synthetic rubber going was to pool everybody's interest in one company, Jersey to own 51 per cent because of its patents. Jersey's own lawyers tossed this out for fear of the anti-trust laws. The Truman Committee criticized it for not trying to get an O. K. on this plan from Thurman Arnold.

This was about the time major oil companies were being found guilty in the Madison case of anti-trust violation for having followed Mr. Ickes' prodding under NRA, and Robert Jackson was arguing for the government that government officials had no right to circumvent the anti-trust laws by personal O. K.'s to co-operative business programs.

No end to the charges appears in sight. As Jersey answers one, Anti-Trust thinks up another, which is not hard since it has some 60,000 documents taken from Jersey's files and apparently reads them only in the way that little Johnnie reads sister Jane's letters, looking for hot stuff.

Outsiders help. "Washington Merry-Go-Round" recently discovered that The Texas Company is a part of "what is called the 'Jersey' pool or the group of companies dominated by Standard Oil of New Jersey," a discovery which will be of considerable interest to Wall Street security analysts. This same issue of Pearson's pungencies referred to "a new form of rubber called isobutylene, generally referred to as butyl," which is about as erudite as reporting "a new form of silk called coal, generally referred to as nylon."

A Texas oil operator named Starnes recently criticized Jersey because the free license it gave him to manufacture butyl rubber (it had to, under the recent consent decree) was limited to the United States, its territories and its possessions.

Jersey has too many answers. There must be something wrong with it, it's so big.

Concluded

10,010,000 Tons of Sugar Ground in Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)—A final report issued Aug. 11 showed that 41 centrales in Puerto Rico ground 10,010,000 tons of cane sugar in the season just ended in producing a record crop of 1,147,643 tons of raw sugar.

Total shipments up to Aug. 8 amounted to 446,084 tons of raw and 74,656 tons of refined sugar.

Output Plans Seen Hard Hit By Shortages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—An extremely seriouds shortage of raw materials and fabricated metal forms may force a downward revision of America's victory production schedule, it was learned today.

These shortages are expected to make themselves felt very strongly by this fall and to hinder the completion of the country's war-plant expansion program.

Sources in closest touch with the war program blame the situation upon a continuing failure on the part of the War Production Board, the War and Navy Departments, and, in some cases, private industry to formulate long-range and hard-headed estimates of the amount of matetrials which will be needed to expand production facilites while maintaining output.

The situation is said to be most critical in regard to steel, where there is a day-and-night struggle between those who believe that the expansion program must not be interrupted and those, particularly in the Army and the Navy, who demand an unhampered production of munitions and ships.

Steel Big Problem

It has been ascertained that the multi-billion-dollar expansion of plant facilities for the production of one of the most important weapons is only half completed and that it can be finished only if steel and other items are refused to other vital plants and equipment.

The failure to complete this particular expansion program would make itself felt on every one of the hard-pressed anti-Axis fronts and would be an indirect victory of very sizable proportions for the enemy.

Although officials within the WPB do not believe that the unsatisfactory production record in June, which was recently cited by Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, in his emergency call for greater effort, was due primarily to shortages, they predict that this will soon be the case.

The June slump is attributed to confusion in the use of materials and parts already in American hands.

The special Senate committee investigating the war program is now digging into the steel situation. Yesterday it was told by representatives of a number of small steel or would-be steel plants that the larger companies, particularly the United States Steel Corporation, were refusing to give them the alloys necessary to continue production and were blocking the construction of new plants.

These officials declared that their plants were being forced to operate at anywhere from 22 to 33 per cent below capacity, despite the high priority rating held by their products, and that they were apprehensive lest "big steel" influence in the WPB prevent them from building some West Coast plants. Henry J. Lander, treasurer of the Pacific-American Steel & Iron Corporation, said that his organization had made application to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on Aug. 5 for $50,000,000 to develop western ore deposits.

He expressed fear that Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator, might turn down the request on the advice of "big steel" advisers in the WPB.

Ship Output Hit

Meanwhile, the construction of both naval and mercantile ships, to say nothing of the yards necessary to build all those which must be constructed if the submarine is to be beaten, have been handicapped by a chronic steel shortage. In the eight months between July, 1941, and March, 1942, the Maritime Commission accumulated a 169,000-ton shortage in steel plates for new freighters and tankers.

The reportedly slip-shod way in which the WPB has been handling the raw materials question is now resulting in increasingly bitter criticism here. It is pointed out, for example, that only during the last quarter of this year will war defense plants be obliged to submit a fully detailed estimate of their materials needs for the subsequent three months.

It is felt here that such rigid reporting should have been made obligatory at least two years ago.

At the same time, it is said to be extremely hard to get needed information from the Navy Department on its estimates as to the amount of material. Particularly steel: which will be needed at its shipyards. After being periodically pressed by the WPB for some time, the Navy Department comes through with some offhand estimates which are frequently misleading, it is alleged.

This failure to have all the details in hand before planning future programs is said to be the main reason why the WPB is now faced with the very real possibility of having to scale down its production program. The board is now finding that it will not have as much raw materials and semi-manufactured products for future use as it once facilely expected.

National Container Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—National Container Corp. reported for the first six months net profit of $418,059, equal to $1.26 a share on the capital stock, compared with $455,549, or $1.37 a share, in the like period of 1941. The company reported it had on hand slightly more than $1,000,000 of tax savings notes to meet future income and excess profits taxes.

Green Pleads for Labor Unity Again at 'Garment' Parley

By the Associated Press

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, told delegates to the convention of the United Garment Workers of America at Michigan City, Ind., yesterday that "as American workers we should do everything to bring about solidarity" in the labor ranks.

"We can do more as one great organization than we can if 10,000,000 workers are divided," Mr. Green said.

But while he was declaring himself for solidarity, Mr. Green also scored the Congress of Industrial Organizations for leaving the A. F. of L. ranks in 1935 and said, "in my opinion, they will never quite pay for the wrong committed until they admit the error and come back into our house."

Mr. Green charged that the C. I. O. had failed to "lead its members into the promised Holy Land.' While the A. F. of L. was united, he said, "they (C. I. O.) are at each other's throats, fighting each other."

Speaking of labor's part in production, Mr. Green asserted that "our workers are doing wonderfully well, but they must do more, give more and sacrifice more."

Other labor and strike developments:

Cleveland: Production of aircraft parts was reported "in practically full force" at the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company after a 16-hour strike. Harry E. Fuller, Plant Superintendent, said "we are pleased with the turnout."

Approximately four-fifths of the workers went on a "labor holiday," said William Bullock, Business Agent for the unaffiliated Mechanics Educational Society of America, who contended grievances on company treatment of employees was handled unsatisfactorily.

Washington: The War Labor Board, acting for the first time on contracts negotiated and submitted voluntarily, approved wage increases of 5½ cents an hour for 165,000 employees of General Electric and Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Companies.

Negotiaitons between the union and the companies were conducted by Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service. He concluded them the day the Board announced the wage formula, but the contracts were signed some hours before the Board's announcement was made.

The union said the contracts also provide for maintenance-of-union-membership, an additional increase of 2 cents an hour for women on nonmilitary work to narrow existing differentials, and equal pay for equal work for women on wartime pobs.

Bayonne, N. J.—Michael Petrakian, Chairman of a committee leading an independent strike which has halted production at the General Cable Corporation plant, sought a conference with company officials in an effort to settle the dispute.

The strike chairman said the walkout, which affects 1,000 production workers and now is in its second day, was not sponsored by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Works (A. F. of L).

The Bayonne plant, which produces cable and electrical wiring equipment and has some war contracts, was shut down tight, said President D. R. G. Palmer.

San Francisco—Acceding to a Navy request, the Moore Drydock Shipbuilding Company has discharged a half-dozen workers as chronic loafers for not putting in a conscientious effort at their war work, a company spokesman disclosed.

Charles C. Adams, Personnel Director, said the action was taken after a letter from naval authorities prescribed a work or fight policy. Names of the men were turned in to their draft boards for possible reclassification.

Cleveland—Bus drivers, terminal and maintenance employees of four leading Greyhound Lines have been granted wage increases ranging from three to six per cent, Thomas C. Ott, President of the A. F. of L. union at Central Greyhound Lines here, announced.

A single contract retroactive to Aug. 1 and expiring Oct. 31, 1943, covers the Pennsylvania, Central, New England and Illinois Greyhound Lines and will be submitted to a mail referendum vote of union members with results to be announced Aug. 20, Ott said.

The wage scale was not revealed. The employees are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street lectric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

Labor Pays Costs

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12 (AP)—The 5,000 dock and warehouse workers who make up the Congress of Industrial Organizations longshoremen's union San Francisco Local will have an interest of $4 each in the Red Cross relief ship Kanangoora when she sails for the Western Pacific with food and supplies for American war prisoners.

A. L. Schafer, Pacific Area Manager for the Red Cross, said here the union had voted unanimously to contribute the labor costs, estimated at $20,000, involved in loading the vessel.

A sailing date has not been set pending receipt of a safe passage guarantee from the Japanese.

Employment Rises To 56,400,000 In Month of June

NEW YORK (AP)—The influx of vacation-free students and other workers into industry and agriculture pushed total civilian and military employment to the unprecedented level of 56,400,000 in June, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

The research organization estimated that of the approximately 1,100,000 new workers added in June, 600,000 were in agriculture, 150,000 in manufacturing and 40,000 in service industries and the armed forces.

At least 14,250,000 were said to be engaged in manufacturing, accounting for 35 per cent of non-agricultural civilian employment, compared with 33 per cent in 1941, and 31 per cent in 1940.

Hired farm workers advanced to 3,031,000 in June from 2,638,000 in May and thus duplicated the totals for the same months of 1941. Total farm employment in June was 1.3 per cent above 1941.

A decline of 83,000 in June was found in the trade, distribution and finance group. The number on construction projects was down 40,000 and the number in retail trade 5.4 below 1941.

War Demands Increase Time Spent on Jobs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Under the demands of war production, the average work week of American workers increased by one hour, from 45.7 to 46.7, during the year ended in June, the Works Progress Administration reported today.

The long hours of farmers and farm employees accounted for the greater part of the average rise. The WPA found that the ruralist's work week had gone up 1.8 hours from 55.4 to 57.2, while the increase was eight-tenths of an hour for non-agricultural workers.

Nearly 44,000,000 of the 53,300,000 employed persons in June were working 40 hours or more a week, according to the survey.

"The fact that over that one-sixth of all employed persons in June, 1942, worked less than 40 hours a week suggests a considerable decree of unused capacity in the labor force now employed," said WPA Commissioner Philip B. Fleming. "It must be remembered, however, that in many jobs outside the war lines only partime workers are needed, and many workers have domestic or other responsibilities that would keep them out of the labor market entirely if they could not find part-time jobs."

The WPA reported that between June, 1941, and this June, employment increased by 3,100,000 persons. The number of workers employed 40 hours or more a week rose by 3,600,000 and the number of persons working less than 40 hours a week declined by 500,000.

Mr. Fleming said the increase in employment accounted for three-fourths of the total increase in man-hours of work, and that the increase in the hours of the work week accounted for one-fourth of the man-hours increase.

"One of the most outstanding developments in agricultural employment over the past year," the report said, "is the increase of 1,100,000 in the number of persons working 60 or more hours a week. During the same period, the number employed less than 40 hours a week in agriculture has declined by 400,000.

"This undoubtedly indicates that many farm operators, by working longer hours themselves, are making up for the loss of considerable numbers of experienced farm workers who have migrated to war production centers or entered the armed forces. Moreover, in the case of the supplementary agricultural labor supply—farm women and children, together with students and other persons from near-by towns—a much larger proportion is being utilized on a full-time basis this summer."

Labor Problems Get Action By Three Government Agencies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Pressing labor problems involving pirating of workers in war industries, unbalanced wage situations and need for increased copper production, confronted three government agencies today.

At the instigation of the War Labor Board, the War Production Board and the War Manpower Commission asked workers and employers in the big Detroit tool and die industry last night to freeze wages, and hiring and firing of employees pending a labor-management conference.

Simultaneously, WPB was reported considering the transfer of gold and silver miners into copper mines to increase production of the critically scare metal. The copper industry, meantime, petitioned WLB for wage increases primarily as a deterrent to labor migration.

Questions concerning wildcat strikes in war industries lagging war production, and possible remedial steps also came before President Roosevelt at a press conference. He wanted more facts and figures, however, before he would comment.

The Government agencies' request to the Detroit industry suggested submitting to the conference such issues as wage increases, and methods of employment discouraging pirating of skilled workers.

The pending cases concern Ford, Chrysler, General Motors, the Automotive Tool and Die Manufacturing Association and locals of the Congress of Industrial Organizations-United Automobile Workers. If the Detroit conference concurs in its plan, WLB expressed agreement to give final judgment in the wage cases with decisions retroactive to Aug. 11.

A WPB spokesman, meanwhile, said the plan designed to increase copper production had originated in the Army's Service of Supply. It was recognized, he added, that the shifting of silver and gold miners to copper mines would curtail output of the precious metals and probably mean closing of some mines.

The Board's labor production officials also expressed belief wage adjustments might be necessary in the copper industry to accomplish any large-scale shift. Much of the present shortage of miners was attributed to wages lower than the levels in other war industries.

Other labor developments included adoption by the Management-Labor Policy Committee of the War Manpower Commission of a resolution asking for an end to voluntary enlistment in the armed services to protect essential war industries from a drain on skilled manpower and allow more orderly recruitment of workers.

New Era Stresses Air Safety

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 12 (AP)—The beginning of a new era of aviation, in which flying safety will be stressed as never before and larger and larger aircraft will be used, was hailed today by Maj. Gen. Robert Olds, commander of the Second Air Force.

General Olds bespoke the new era in announcing War Department approval of three super-airdromes in the Second Air Force Area for safety in flying and for "the larger aircraft already on the way."

The three super-ports will be at Salina, Kas., Clovis, N. M., and Ephrata, Wash.

Each field will be equipped to handle blind landings under any weather conditions as well as the larger aircraft of tomorrow. Each will have two or three runways 10,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide. All are free of natural obstructions in all directions.

"Existence of the blind landing fields simply will mean that the pilot, suddenly caught in the fog or other adverse weather, perhaps with his radio out of order, can avoid a hazardous landing or possible crash by heading for one of these fields where special direction-finding equipment and long runways will aid him in safely getting his ship to the ground," General Olds said. "Each field will have the usual army air base facilities and will be fully garrisoned."

The ground-air direction finding equipment for the new fields is being prepared by Capt. J. M. Farmer, blind landing equipment expert.

The ultra-modern equipment, Captain Farmer explained, makes use of what is known as an "inner marker" 4,500 feet from the end of each runway and an "outer marker" three and a half miles beyond the inner marker and on a direct line.

Locomotive Firm Assumes Extra Job of Tank Making

LIMA, Ohio (AP)—This western Ohio city came up with an unusual story of war production—how the Lima Locomotive Works, instead of "converting" its facilities as thousands of other plants have done, has gone right on making more locomotive tonnage than ever before and yet has assumed the extra job of turning out M-4 tanks.

This plant was, in fact, the first to turn out the 30-ton M-4 in quantity. It has been assembling the fighting battering rams since January—in secrecy which the War Department recently broke.

Hundreds of men in three shifts are fitting together the 30,000 parts that make the "General Sherman" tank, and the arsenal is undergoing an expansion which will more than double present production facilities.

International Paper Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—International Paper Co. reported for the June quarter consolidated net profit of $2,170,087 after charges and provision of $7,862,608 for federal taxes. This was equal to 55 cents a share on the common stock and compared with $3,214,688 after a tax bill of $5,297,847, or $1.13 a share, in the second quarter of 1941.

S. O. of Indiana Net $1.27

CHICAGO (AP) — Standard Oil Company of Indiana announced consolidated net earnings for the first six months of 1942 totaled $19,390,526, equivalent to $1.27 a share on 15,284,915 shares outstanding as of June 30. The net earnings are for the parent company and all subsidiaries after depreciation and depletion and after providing $15,516,358 for federal income and excess profits taxes at rates proposed in the 1942 Revenue Act passed by the House.

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Canadian Cost Of Living Up; Pay Rise Due

OTTAWA (CP) — Extra money for Canadian wage-earners—estimated unofficially at well over $1,000,000 a week—will be paid by employers starting Aug. 15 as a result of a 2.4 per cent increase in the cost of living since last October.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that its adjusted cost-of-living index stood at 117.0 at July 1, up 1.2 points from June 1 and 2.4 points since October, 1941.

Compulsory cost-of-living bonus adjustments under the wartime wages and cost-of-living bonus order mean that employers now paying a bonus generally must increase their weekly bonus payments to employees by 60 cents—except in the case of all women earning less than $25 a week and men under 21 earning less than that amount, who will receive an additional 2.4 per cent of their basic wage.

Depends on Group

Persons coming under the order, which does not apply to agricultural workers, domestic servants employed in private homes and Government and municipal employees, will now receive a bonus of 60 cents or 2.4 of their salary, depending on which group they are in, if they are not now receiving a bonus.

The federal civil service bonus —provided under a special order-in-council — is increased from $11.91 a month to $18.42 a month, or from 11 per cent to 17 per cent. The civil service bonus is not payable to employees earning over $2,100, except manual workers.

An unofficial labor department source placed at "more than 1,000,000" the number of Canadians now receiving bonuses. This informant said it was his belief that "considerably more than that number" will be paid bonuses for the first time when the War Labor Board's order becomes effective Aug. 15.

$52,000,000 a Year

While some will receive less than 60 cents a week because of the percentage provision for lower wage groups, it was estimated that considerably more than $1,000,000 a week—$52,000,000 a year—will be involved in the adjustment of bonus payments.

The Board's order specifies that the amount of the adjusted bonus shall not exceed $4.25 a week or 17 per cent of the basic salary. Previous maximum bonuses being paid in accordance with the wages order were $3.65 based on 25 cents a point for an index increase of 14.6 points.

Donald Gordon, wartime prices and trade board chairman, said in a statement on the increase in the cost of living since last October that 90 per cent was due to increases in food prices, and beef and potatoes had accounted for 87 per cent of the total movement in food prices.

Entirely New Series of War Steels Developed Within Period of 10 Days

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute announced an entirely new series of war steels, created in 10 days.

A representative of the institute was staggered on a hot Wednesday afternoon in mid-July as the telephone voice of a War Production Board executive urgently made the request.

"We're holding a meeting here in Washington a week from this coming Saturday," said the war agency man, "to establish new steel specifications for (and here he named certain war products)—

Big Order

"We'd like to have your alloy steel committee present to that meeting a series of alloy steels which: (1) can be made entirely from steel scrap, with almost no additions of virgin alloying elements; and (2) can be used in place of the steels now doing the job without any change in design of the parts. Can it be done?"

Still flabbergasted, the institute man managed to say: "You're asking the steel industry to develop an entirely new sets of steels in 10 days. Well, the industry has licked some tough problems before; it can again!"

The steel representative hastily telephoned, one after the other, top-flight metallurgists in five prominent steel-producing companies.

The metallurgists were told the problem and given certain technical information furnished by the WPB. The necessary research work was parceled among them to avoid duplication of effort.

Then the metallurgists went to work. They mobilized laboratory staffs for round-the-clock effort. They marshaled their forces to devise formulas, make sample heats of steel and to test them for chemical composition, strength and hardenability.

In the next 10 long days they consulted with each other by telephone, reported progress or failure, and exchanged advice.

New Set of Steels

And then came the day. The five metallurgists and the American Iron and Steel Institute man met early that Saturday morning at the Union Station in Washington. Over a breakfast table they consolidated into a report the results of their experiments and recommendations.

WPB officials, a few hours later, had before them full descriptions and characteristics of a brand new set of steels.

The new steels have been officially approved for war use and are about to go into commercial production. The creations are designated as national emergency 9,400 series and the alloying elements used generally are small amounts of silicon, chromium, nickel, and molybdenum fortified by somewhat greater than normal amounts of manganese.

Power Production 12½ P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric energy production after rising through July, declined in the week ended Aug. 8 to 3,637,070,000 kilowatt-hours, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The drop, from the previous week's 3,649,146,000 kilowatt-hours, left energy output still far above that of the comparable 1941 week, when the total was 3,233,242,000 kilowatt-hours.

Pacific Coast and southern states industries continued to use far more electricity than last year, the western region showing a gain of 24.6 per cent over 1941 and the southern states 23.5 per cent.

For the country as a whole production of electricity was up 12.5 per cent from a year earlier. Regional gains included Rocky Mountain 7.6 per cent, Central Industrial 7.5, Mid-Atlantic 7.0, West Central 4.8 and New England 3.9.

SEC Calls NASD Hearing On Minimum Capital Rule

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission announced a public hearing would be held Thursday, Aug. 13 (10 a. m. EWT) on a rule adopted by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., compelling its members to require certain minimum capital.

The commission said it had received requests from association members asking that they be permitted to file statements in writing concerning the proposal.

The SEC will consider any written comment which it receives up to Aug. 19.

Brazil Destroys More Coffee

NEW YORK (AP)—Information received by coffee trade sources said the Brazilian National Coffee Department had estimated destruction of coffee in the first half of July at 75,000 bags. This brought total destruction, under Brazil's policy for preventing coffee prices from declining, to 75,715,000 bags since the program started in July, 1931.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	102.23	102.23	102.23
1 51-49 dec	100.4	100.4	100.4
2 2¼s 55-52	101.3	101.3	101.3
2 2⅞s 60-55-reg	110.2	110.2	110.2
2 2½s 58-56	102.31	102.31	102.31
2 2½s 72167	100.31	100.31	100.31

New York City Bonds

23 3s 80	102⅝	102¼	102¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Ex 4¼s 46 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Ala Power 3½s 72	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	83½	83½	83½
5 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 Allied Stors 4½s 51	103	103	103
21 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Am & For P5s 2030	66¾	66⅝	66⅝
7 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107¼	107⅝
9 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107	107¼
8 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Am W W & E 6 75	91	91	91
6 Arm Del 4s 57	105½	105¼	105¼
3 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	105¾
4 AT&SF 4s 95	111	111	111
22 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91	90⅞	91
1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	102¾	102¾	102¾
20 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80½	80½
17 A C Line cit 4s 52	68	67½	68
2 A C Line 4½s 64	62½	62¼	62¼
35 A C Line 5s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
19 B&O 95 st A	27⅞	27	27⅞
5 B&O 95 st C	31¼	31¼	31¼
17 B&O 2000 st D	27⅞	27½	27⅞
15 B&O 96 st F	27¼	27¼	27¼
17 B&O cv 60 st	22	22¾	23
18 B&O24s 48	56½	56¼	56¼
13 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48¾	48½	48½
1 B&O S W 50 st	37½	37	37⅝
1 Bang & Ar c 4s 51 st	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
7 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	101½	101⅜	101⅜
12 Boston&Me 4½s 70	35	34¾	35
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103	103	103
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	94	94	94
6 Buf R&P 57 st	35	34½	35
3 Bush Term 5s 55	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
7 Can Sou 5s 62	80	80	80
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	108	107¾	107¾
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	108¼	108⅛	108⅞
1 Can Pac 5s 44	111¼	111¼	111¼
12 Can Pac 4½s 60	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
12 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	98⅛	98	98⅛
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
16 Cen Pac 5s 60	53½	53¼	53⅜
16 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74	73¾	73⅞
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18	17⅝	17⅝
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	89½	89	89½
1 C&O 3½s 96D	102⅝	102½	102½
6 Chi&Alton 3s 49	20¼	20⅛	20¼
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	71¾	71¾	71⅞
3 CB&Q gen 4s 58	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
6 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Il 49	93½	93¼	93¼
11 Chi&Er Ill inc 97	88¼	88¼	88¼
5 Chi Ind & So 4s 56	26¼	25½	26¼
2 Chi I & L 5s 63	60½	60½	60½
26 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	14	13¾	13⅞
3 CM&SP 4½s 89C	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 CM&StP 4½s 89E	39½	39	39
7 CM&SP gen 4½s 89	39¼	29½	23⅜
38 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	37	36¾	37
15 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	19¾	19¼	19¾
21 Chi&NW 4½s 87	29½	29½	29½
10 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	29	29	29
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	1½	16	1½
4 Chi & NW 4s 87	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
31 Chi&NW 3½s 87	28¼	28¼	28¼
20 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	27⅞	27½	27½
35 CRI&P 4s 88	15¼	15¼	15¼
45 CRI & P 4s 88 reg	25¾	25¼	25½
30 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	23	23	23
9 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	14½	14	14⅛
21 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	47	47	47
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	96¾	96¾	96¾
12 Childs Co 5s 43	94¼	94¼	94¼
9 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	48	48	48
3 CCC&StL 4½s 77	109	108⅞	108⅞
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 83	45	44¾	45
15 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1 ClevUnTerm5s 73	77	76½	76½
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	64	63⅞	64
40 Col & So 4½s 80	59⅞	59⅜	59⅞
55 Columbia G 5s 52 May	22¼	21⅞	22¼
4 Col&So Oh El 3½s 70	94¼	93⅞	94
4 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	110¼	110¼	110½
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	105	105	105
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Con Rys 4s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	33	33	33
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
19 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	28½	28½	28½
24 D&RG 4s 36	56¼	55⅞	56⅛
60 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	18½	18¼	18¼
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	1⅛	1⅛	1½
5 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	110	110	110
9 Erie 4½s 2015	101	100¾	101
14 Erie 4s 95	49½	49¼	49¼
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	90½	90½	90½
14 Fla E Cst 5s 74	98	97⅞	97⅞
3 Goodrich 4¼s 56	14½	14½	14½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	89	89	89
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	94½	94½	94½
10 G Bay & W deb B	72½	72½	72½
9 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	9	9	9
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	50½	50½	50½
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	102	102	102
15 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	40⅝	40	40⅝
18 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	43¾	43	43¾
60 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17⅝	17½	17⅝
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101½	101½	101½
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52 reg	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	45	45	45
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¾	44½	44⅝
3 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43½	43¼	43½
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	54⅞	54	54
6 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	40	40	40
3 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	44¾	44¾	44¾
17 IC&CSLNO 5s 63A	48⅛	48	48
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43½	43¼	43¼
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	103½	103½	103½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18	17½	18
3 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	17	16¾	17
21 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	29¼	29¼	29¾
2 Int Paper 6s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	56⅛	56⅛	56⅝
5 Int T&T 5s 55	57½	57¼	57¼
5 JamesF&Clea 4s 59	46¼	46	46¼
18 KCFt&&Mem 4s 36	50	49¾	50
3 KCFt&&Ms 36 ct	49	49	49
1 K C South 5s 50	68¼	68¼	68¼
4 K C South 3s 50	58¼	58¼	58¼
6 K C Term 4s 60	23½	23	23½
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s 54	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106	106	106
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84½	84½	84½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	84	84	84
5 Leh&N Eng 4s 65A	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	68	68	68
6 Leh ValHTerm 5s 54	44¼	44	44
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	49	49
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36	36	36
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31	31	31
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¼	29	29¼
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
4 Lorillard Co 5s 51	120	120	120
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	79	79	79
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	90¾	90¾	90¾
10 ManitowGB&N3½s41	37	37	37
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	111½	111½	111½
4 Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	29⅜	29	29
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 19	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
57 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¾	13⅜	13¾
11 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	34¼	34¼	34½
19 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17	16⅞	16⅞
10 M-K-T 4½s 78	31	30¾	30¾
31 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¾	40	40
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	29¾	29¾	29¾
29 Mo Pac 5s 77 B	30¼	30	30⅛
4 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30	30	30
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104½	104½
1 Mor Ess Essex 4½s 55	34	34	34
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	35⅝	35½	35⅝
2 MashCha&StL 4s 78	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	63	63	63
2 N O Gt ..or 5s 83	75	75	75
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	107½	107½	107½
8 N Orl Term 4s 53	76	76	76
57 NYC rfg 5s 2013	67	67	67
67 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46¾	46	46¼
32 NYC cn 4s 98	48⅛	48	48
34 NYC 3¾s 46	95½	94¾	95½
222 NYC cn 3½s 52	56⅞	56½	56⅞
2 NYC&HR 3½s 97	72	71⅝	72
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	51	51	51
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	77	77	77
61 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62¼	62¼
1 NY Connec 3½s 65	100	100	100
7 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63	63	63
1 NY Edis 3s 65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	43	42⅞	43
6 NYNH&H 4s 55	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	31½	31½	31½
7 NY S&W gen 5s 40	10½	10½	10½
1 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5¾	5¾	5¾
18 Norf&So cv5s2014	28	27½	28
5 Norf&W 4s 96	125½	125	125
15 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
15 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63⅝	63¼	63⅝
13 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	59	48¾	49
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	71¼	71¼	71¼
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Ohio Ed 4s 85	107½	107¼	107¼
4 Ohio Ed 3½s 72	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
18 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	100½	100½	100½
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	109¼	109¼	109⅜
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111	111	111
2 Pac G&E 4s 64	113¼	113¼	113¼
3 Para Pict 4s 55	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Pen Co 4s 63	102½	102½	102½
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s69	106	106	106
1 Penn RR gen 5s 68	108	108	108
17 Penn RR cn 4½s 60	119¼	119¼	119¼
5 Penn RR cn 4½s 60 reg	118¾	118¾	118¾
20 Penn RR gen 4½s 65	101	100¾	101¼
6 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	87¾	87⅝	87⅝
2 Penn RR gen 4¼s 81	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Penn RR 4¼s 84 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
16 Penn RR3⅜s 70	88½	88½	88½
5 Penn RR 3½s 52	86½	86½	86½
2 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
14 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60	60	60
3 Pere Marq 4s 56	61	61	61
15 Phil Bal & W 4½s	108	108	108
2 Phila Co 4½s 61	97⅜	97¾	97⅜
6 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9½	9½	9½
5 PCC & St L 4½s 77	100	100	100
3 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83½	83-	83½
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
8 Readg 4½s 97 A	75⅞	75½	75⅞
5 Readg 4½s 97 B	75¼	75¼	75⅛
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	77	76¾	77
6 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
15 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	53¾	53½	53½
2 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 St L & Adir 5s 96	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
73 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	73	72⅞	73
5 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	73	73	73
65 St L S F 4½s 78	16¼	16	16
2 StLSF4½s 78ct st	15⅝	15½	15⅝
10 St L S F 4s 50 A	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
6 St L SW 5s 52	48⅛	47¾	48¼
4 St L SW 1st 4s 89	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100 9-32	100	9-32
57 Seab AL cn 6s 45	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
17 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
108 Sea AL 4s 50 st	17½	17⅛	17½
3 Sea AL 4s 50 unst	17½	17½	17½
9 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Sea All Fla 6s 35B ct	7	7	7
9 Shell Un 2½s 54	97½	97⅜	97½
4 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
4 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
46 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅜	51½	51⅜
5 So Pac 4½s 69	52½	52⅜	52⅜
19 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66	65⅝	66
38 So Pac cit 4s 49	62⅜	61⅞	62⅜
23 So Pac 3½s 46	89	88½	88⅞
15 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54½	53⅜	54⅛
2 So Pac SF Ter 4s 50	83½	83¼	83½
3 South Ry 6½s 56	88	87¾	87¾
4 South Ry gen 6s 56	82	81½	81¾
9 South Ry gen 4s 56	62½	62¼	62½
2 South Ry Mem 5s 96	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1 SW Bll Tel 3s 68	107	107	107
3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Superior Oil 3½s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	99½	99½	99½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
3 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	64½	64	64
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64½	63¾	64⅛
23 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16½	15⅞	16⅛
5 Third Ave 4s 60	55¼	55¼	55¼
5 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
4 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
10 Un Pac 3½s 71	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5 Un Gig-Wh Strs 5s 52	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1 Unit Drug 5s 53	95½	95½	95½
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 Utah P & L 5s 44	96½	96⅜	96½
2 Va Ir C & C 5s 49	74	74	74
9 Wabash 4s 56	37	36¾	37
8 Wabash 4s 71	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	102	102	102
11 West Shore 4s 2361	43½	42⅞	42⅞
15 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	41⅞	41½	41½
11 Westn Md 4s 52	85	84⅝	85
14 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	3	3	3
8 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	32½	32½	32½
5 Western Un 5s 51	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
10 Western Un 5s 60	80½	79½	80½
7 Western Un 4½s 50	83	83	83
5 West El&Mfg 2¼s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¼	92¼	92¼
12 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	16½	16½	16½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 D	12	12	12
1 Australia 5s 55	67½	67½	67½
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
27 Buen A 4½s 77	62	62	62
1 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	61½	61½	61½
36 Buen A 4s Apr 76	67	66¾	66¾
1 Canada 4s 60	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Chile Mtg By 6s&1asd	15	15	15
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	16	16	16
1 Chile 6s 61 Feb	17½	17½	17½
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	46	46	46
3 Cuba 4½s 77	74½	74½	74½
15 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6	6	6
10 Mex 10 4s asd 45	5¾	5¾	5¾
10 Mex Irr 4½s 43 asd	6	6	6
1 Norway 6s 43	95	95	95
1 Norway 4½s 65	57½	57½	57½
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
10 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
5 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	29	29	29
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	28¼	28¼	28¼
13 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	62	61¾	61¾

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 2,809,800, previous day 3,767,300, week ago 5,419,900, year ago 6,373,350, two years ago 3,008,700. Jan. 1 to date 1,275,128,700, year ago 1,349,303,5 5, two years ago 980,613,925.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Aug. 12

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$8.24
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2388	.2385	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8950	.8988	1.693
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7½	8½
American Barge Line Co	7¾	9⅛
American Hardware Co	21¼	23¼
American Manufacturing	22	25
†Amoskeag Co	79¾	..
†Amoskeag Company	3⅞	4⅜
†Amoskeag Company pf	64¾	..
Appleton Company	2½	30¾
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	..
Applied Arts Corp	1	1¾
Arlington Mills	2¾	3⅝
Arnold Print Works	39¼	42¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	4⅞	6
Automobile Banking Corp A	23½	26
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	1	1¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	11⅞	13½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	20½	23
Berkshire Fine Spinning	104½	..
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	8¼	9⅜
Bird & Son Inc 5 jg	58¾	..
Boston Wharf Company	98½	..
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	17½	19
Brown Co	29¾	32¼
Brown Co pf	1.15	1.65
Campbell A S Co Inc	18¾	21½
Central Railway Signal A	4¼	5¼
Chapman Valve Manufac	39¾	43½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	27¾	30½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	13¼	15½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	20½	22⅝
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23½	26⅜
Draper

Opportunity to Insulate Homes and Convert Oil Burners Is Given to Public

U. S. Families May Borrow To Conserve Oil and Coal

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now is the time to insulate your home, save money on heating bills to pay that income tax and help conserve coal and oil for the war effort, according to the Federal Reserve Bank Board, which has removed credit restrictions on insulation to enable families to pay off such loans on a three-year basis.

Under the new Federal regulations effective this month, home owners can now apply for insulation and other fuel saving measures and pay for these improvements out of the resultant savings in heating costs. The plan is based upon a possible reduction of as much as 50 per cent of the heating fuels ordinarily consumed by home owners.

Loans obtained for insulation are being granted by the Federal Housing Administration through local banks on a 36-month payment plan, while the time basis is unlimited in many instances where the loan is negotiated directly between a lender and borrower without FHA insurance. Under FHA rulings, a seven-year period is allowed for general home improvements, including insulation, if the home comes under the classification "defense housing."

Insulation research indicates that under average climatic conditions, insulation adequate to preserve ordinary comfort under the current 50 per cent fuel reduction along the Eastern Atlantic seaboard will pay for itself out of fuel savings in three to five years.

Thus the home owner is faced with the paradoxical picture of the Federal Government getting behind a commercial product to boom its sales, providing insulation manufacturers with the best advertising program in the history of their product. For home owners, once they become familiar with the value of insulation through easy-payment plans, are expected to become permanent customers for the product.

Without insulation, heating engineers of the National Mineral Wool Association agree that the prospects of a 50 per cent reduction in fuel use to eastern seaboard customers next winter present a "chilly outlook." They estimate that the thermometer which ordinarily stands from 70 to 75 degrees will have to be lowered to 55 degrees at the most. Insulation would allow a higher setting, since the oil burner would not be forced into action so often by heat escaping through the walls and ceilings.

On a national basis, insulation experts estimate the potential fuel savings through insulation of existing homes at $1,000,000,000 annually. In terms of transportation, the United States Bureau of Mines figures the release of 2,000,000 carloads of coal and 500,000 tank cars of oil for war purposes.

Although the present percentage of 1 per cent conversion of family oil burners to coal in New England is not encouraging, the Federal Government hopes for at least a 25 per cent conversion by the time the snow flies. Relaxation of credit restrictions upon insulation is one way the Government has taken to alleviate possible suffering from chilly homes.

Under the heading "Fuel conservation credits," amendment number 6 to regulation "W" of the Federal Reserve Bank Board, credit restrictions are lifted not only upon insulation but upon loans for the conversion of oil to coal burners, for storm doors, weatherstripping, and storm windows.

Wide World

Rolling Homes Anchor at Seneca, Ill.

Nomadic tendencies of American families are given full play in the battle of production requiring great migrations of war workers to such spots as the above. Trailers are lifted off their wheels and jacked up on wooden props in order that the Government can reuse the undercarriages for other trailers. (Left) A typical street in Seneca's trailer colony, with board walks and street signs to simulate village life. (Right) Mrs. Howard Sharp and her kindergarten class which she conducts every day in the trailer village.

Trailer Camp Laid Out Like Small Village

Wide World-Associated Press

SENECA, Ill., Aug. 12—Living in trailers may not be exactly like owning one's home in the suburbs, but in the modern trailer camp housing war workers' families here everything is being done to approximate trailer life as closely as possible to the appearance and routine of a small village.

Board walks are used for sidewalks and trailers are lined side by side like houses along streets that are given names and designated by regular city signposts at street crossings. The trailer park has a community clothes yard, central laundry and electric power. There are 100 families living in the trailer camp here which is being used until permanent facilities can be provided.

Trailers are rented by the Farm Security Administration which sets the portable homes up on wooden props in one defense district, then takes the wheels and tires for use in transporting other trailers to other localities. This means that only the upper parts of the trailers have to be produced under the stress of war production, once the original set of undercarriages have been made.

All modern conveniences are provided in each trailer even to the electric fan in the kitchen, electric stove and electric refrigeration.

Women Voters Pick Oregon Bean Crop

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 12 (AP)—It's bean money instead of pin money these days as the Portland League of Women Voters prepares to aid in the harvest of a crop threatened by the current scarcity of farm labor.

From Aug. 24 to 29—The peak days of the bean harvest—the League's members will go to the near-by Corbett fields for an eight-hour stint daily.

The checks will be turned over to the League to finance its information program on candidates and issues in the fall election.

Prices and Your Purse: Mark Ups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 12

More holes are imminent for Leon Henderson's overall price ceiling. This time the punctures will mean about a one and a half per cent increase in food prices for the average American family. Prices on 400 or 500 of the 5,000 items on the shelves of the average store will be marked up.

The reason: Low-priced grocers now taking a loss under March ceilings have warned they will have to drop important lines of food products unless the "squeeze" is removed.

Conversion Easier

Conversion of oil burning furnaces to coal was made easier this week by WPB's release of iron and steel for manufacture of grates. All a home owner or plant operator need do now is to place his order for the necessary equipment with his local plumbing and heating contractor or dealer. No priorities papers are required.

'Egg' for 'Stove'

If you're buying anthracite coal, Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes asks that you be not too particular about the size. Hard coal producers are behind in filling orders for "stove" and "chestnut." Mr. Ickes suggests substitution of "egg" size for "stove" and "pea" for "chestnut."

P. S.—The Mayor of Palm Beach, Fla., was in town this week suggesting that fuel-less families come to his city for the winter—if transportation can be found.

Gas Ration Schedule

Here's Easterners' gas ration schedule:

Coupons on page 1, valid July 22 through Sept. 21, 1942; coupons on page 2, Sept. 22 through Nov. 21, 1942; coupons on page 3, Nov. 21 through Jan. 21, 1942; coupons on page 4, Jan. 22 through March 21, 1943; coupons on page 5, March 22 through May 21, 1943; and coupons on page 6, May 22 through July 21, 1943.

Don't Step Too Hard

Tin can correction: Don't press cans for salvage "as nearly flat as possible by stepping on them." Leave air space between flattened sides so detinning solution can wash all surfaces.

Women's Hose

WPB textile chiefs predict that soon 90 per cent of the women's hosiery produced will be rayon, the other 10 per cent cotton. They make no promises that there will be any sheer hose at all. High-tensile rayon is needed for parachutes; long staple cotton for fine cotton hose is not plentiful.

Tomato Special

Fresh tomatoes play a return engagement as a victory food special from Aug. 24 to Sept. 5. This year's planting of tomatoes is at an all-time record level.

This time the tomato special will be featured in states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

Universal Rationing

Despite the rationing lull, don't think "it won't happen here." OPA is now drawing up a "universal rationing book," with coupons of various numbers and colors so that a point system can be introduced. If, for instance, you need a pair of shoes worse than you need a bicycle, you can decide to apply your "points" in that direction.

OPA uses the example:: Three points would buy a handkerchief and five points, a pair of socks—explaining, however, that there is "absolutely no thought" of rationing these items. What goods will be rationed is almost as closely guarded as a military secret.

Fair Share Promised

Because estimated military and lend-lease requirements for some dried fruits exceed this year's production, the WPB has taken control of the drying part of the Nation's crop of apples, apricots, peaches, pears, prunes and raisins. What the Government doesn't use will be turned over to the housewife, who is promised a fair share.

'Plan Future Home' Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—"Take Time Now to Plan Your Future Home" is the theme of a program, launched by Home Owners' Catalogs, to assist families to better coordinate their ideas for the home they will build when priorities permit.

"The normal 10 to 12 month planning period is being extended," Howard M. Thompson, general manager of the F. W. Dodge publication, said. "But from the thousands of letters and contacts that we have been making we can hopefully look forward to a vigorous upturn in private home building, when conditions allow. A $7,000 residence at Farmington, Conn., a $25,000 home in Chicago, an $8,000 house at Upper Arlington, Ohio, and a $12,000 residence in Virginia—these and thousands of others are planning for the building period ahead."

A "Guide to Home Planning," offered free, which helps to record lists and suggestions to grade relative family requirements, will be sent to all families as part of this new program.

Copies of "The Guide" are available to those who plan to build for their own occupancy at a cost of $4,000 or more, or to modernize with a minimum expenditure of $2,000.

Court to Settle Handling Of Many American-Japanese

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 12—Four little men having the facial and physical characteristics of the race now known as "the enemy in the west" are inching their way through the ponderous machinery with which America guards the rights of the least of its citizens, even in time of war. Today they are about midway between arraignment and a demurrer to charges of disobeying military orders, and on the disposition of their cases hinges the future handling of about 113,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans now in camps under Army supervision.

Attorney A. L. Wirin, who came into court originally representing just one Japanese accused of conspiring to disobey military orders against secret meetings or meeting held in the Japanese language, now, with his colleagues of the American Civil Liberties Union represents the four currently in court, and others.

The A. C. L. U. attorneys have changed their defense since the four American-Japanese previously appeared in court, and now flatly challenge the constitutionality of the Act of Congress which empowered Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt to issue and enforce the Assembly Center rules they are charged with violating.

The Pacific Coast area is at present under only a modified form of martial law or martial rule. If the Federal courts hold that the questioned law is unconstitutional, there is speculation as to whether full martial rule might not be invoked to keep the racially Japanese population under control of the chief of the Western Defense Command.

General attitude of the courts that no individual's rights which do not threaten the nation's military safety shall be violated, was reflected again in reduction of bail for the four American-Japanese some of whom were well-known members of the Southern California Japanese colonies. Bail was reduced from $10,000 to $2,000 and attorneys for the four announced that they expected to post the bail soon.

Federal Judge Campbell Beaumont was informed that bail in a similar San Francisco case had been reduced, and that upon bail being posted, the defendant Japanese was taken immediately into custody by the Army and sent to a rigidly guarded internment camp. "Bail," said Judge Beaumont, "is only for the purpose of insuring the presence of the accused at the proper time, and should not be used for purposes of punishment."

Revision of Building Code Aids Oregon City's Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 12—Faced with the necessity of providing housing quarters for at least 42,000 more families and 13,000 additional single workers coming here for defense purposes in the next six months, this City has scrapped many of its strict building regulations to permit war workers to live in garages, basements, and stores under conditions that have never before been allowed here.

The month of August started off with the City Council tossing aside many important provisions of its previously rigid housing code, which in the past has given this City the reputation of being a place of beautiful homes and gardens. The breakdown in building restrictions has been forced by the building of many defense plants, with a consequent lack of housing, seriously threatening the city with an industrial wartime production bottleneck.

Trailers Numerous

Even before the code was amended to approve legally such substandard living conditions, scores of families of shipyard workers moved into vacant stores, offices and garages when rentable apartments, houses and automobile courts became saturated.

Thousands of defense workers in the Portland-Vancouver, Wash., sector live in trailers which are parked in helter-skelter groups around water, light and toilet facilities.

One hundred trailers have been allotted to the near-by Fairview District by the Federal Public Housing Authority to help in meeting the housing problem for the new Troutdale plant of Aluminum Company of America. The trailers will be rented by the FPHA to the first homeless Alcoa workmen who apply for them.

The FPHA also has ordered a survey to be made of Portland's $1,000,000 Public Market Building on the waterfront to determine if it would be suitable for conversion as a dormitory for single men or as apartments for families of workmen.

Preliminary reports indicate that the market building could be converted within 30 days—at a cost of $350,000—to house 2,000 single Victory workmen or 1,000 two-person families.

New Federal Housing

Despite the need for many thousands more war industrial employees in the Portland-Vancouver region in the near future, only 16,700 emergency housing units have received final Federal approval and are certain of construction, barring priority, material, and labor shortage problems.

Edgar F. Kaiser, head of the Henry J. Kaiser shipbuilding interests in Portland and Vancouver, urged the City Council to relax its housing regulations to permit the expansion of existing buildings as living facilities on the grounds that his yards alone will need 60,000 more workmen by December. Many, if not most of these must be recruited from other parts of the country.

City Commissioner William A. Bowes, who introduced the war housing code ordinance, said the Council hoped to provide living space for 10,000 to 20,000 more persons through code changes. He pointed out that Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board head, had wired the Council urging that such action be taken as an evidence that the City intended to do all in its power to meet emergency housing demands caused by the rapid expansion of Portland and environs as a war industrial area.

The drastic relaxation of the housing code will permit more than one family to occupy "single-dwelling" homes in exclusive "Zone 1" residential districts, the conversion, with a minimum of alterations, of family garages and shacks into living quarters, the use of stores, offices and basement rooms as living units and the use of hotel rooms as housekeeping rooms or apartments.

Georgia State Guard Put On 'Racial Alert'

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 12 (AP)—Col. Lindley W. Camp, asserting that subversive agents are attempting to incite Negroes to "demand certain privileges" not granted in Georgia, said here he had ordered the State Guard on the alert to revent any racial outbreaks.

He called on the Guardsmen to "get the goods on these white gents or Negro agents," to enlist he co-operation of the public without creating any excitement" nd to "ask white ladies to take o chances whatsoever and to be especially careful when they are lone."

Commanding officer of the Guard, Colonel Camp, said in his order to all district and county commanders that "it is hoped that there will be no outbreaks or violence in Georgia. There will be unless this ubversive activity is stopped."

The racial question has bobbed p in Georgia's current gubernatorial campaign, in which Gov. Eugene Talmage, a candidate for re-election, is opposed by Attorney-General Ellis Arnall.

Duchess Learns U. S. Medals 'Important'

LONDON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Nearly everybody in Britain wants to know why some United States soldiers wear so many medals, so yesterday the Duchess of Gloucester mentioned it to Corporal J. Wille of Granite City, Ill., during a visit she paid to an Ulster canteen. The Corporal replied that his were sharpshooting insignia.

"That's very important," said the Duchess.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

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Tahiti Claims First Capture Of Japanese

By Ray P. Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAPEETE, Tahiti — This war-alert South Sea capital, more than a thousand miles from the scene of nearest Japanese and United Nations activity, is laying claim to the distinction of having been the first Pacific island to capture Japanese prisoners.

And they have been captured and are now interned here for the duration—seven of them.

How these Japanese found their way into the deep South Pacific is not a mystery, and may help to explain how the men of Nippon succeeded in spreading themselves over the many islands of the Western Pacific in slow preparation for their hostilities.

The seven Japanese, of various ages, were taken into custody on the island of Makatea, a small but important island 132 miles from Tahiti. Makatea is important because it produces approximately 160,000 tons of phosphate annually. Phosphate is a valuable munitions and agricultural commodity because it contains nitrates, and until America's embargo against Japan took full effect, the Japanese bought and shipped away a good portion of Makatea's phosphate. Seldom was the time when a Japanese ship was not loading there.

Since Japan was Makatea's best customer, it became a simple matter for the Japanese to leave one or two of their "crew" on the island each year, to work at various occupations. The result was that when the war started in earnest last December, 10 unusually intelligent Japanese were found "working" on Makatea. French and British interests control the phosphate deposits, and most of the Nipponese were working as houseboys for phosphate company officials.

Definite evidence and all the facts and findings of the cases have not yet been released here, and may have to wait for the war's end. But it is fairly obvious that the Japanese served a purpose similar to that of their brothers who posed as fishermen along the California coast and in Hawaiian waters.

Makatea is one of Gen. de Gaulle's most valuable assets in the South Pacific, and Tokyo for a long time resented the fact that they were forced to make business for the French and English in order to obtain phosphate. The Japanese would like to possess the little island of Makatea, but the seizure of seven "houseboys," as well as the fact that one of the United States' new Pacific bases is now only 150 miles from the island, must be very discouraging.

There are no Japanese on the island of Tahiti, and most of the Polynesian natives had never seen one until they were brought here as prisoners of war. Hundreds of natives lined up for a glimpse of the strange people when they marched down the street flanked by Tahitian guards.

Now they are interned in newly constructed native houses on the tiny island of Motu-uta, in Papeete harbor, where German prisoners were interned during World War I.

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General Classified

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FOR SALE—CHEBEAGUE ISLAND in Casco Bay. Will sacrifice 100 year old Cape Cod-type house, antique furn., mod. conv., beautiful ocean view, close to safe beach; or charming cottage nearby. Car unnec. Mrs. ZEISINGER, Chebeague, Me.

IN HARPSWELL, Maine—In beautiful location on Casco Bay. Well-cared-for buildings, 11 acres of land; would make a fine summer residence, or a home for year-round living. Cap. 2092, or write Box C-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARLBORO, Mass.—14 rooms, corner lot; apt. to let upstairs; 2-car garage; conveniently located. Tel. 244-W, A. P. R., 178 E. Main St.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING
LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 **GILES** Cambridge, Mass.

See also
the Coast-to-Coast
Real Estate Directory
for advertisements
of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

Local Classified
(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Dwelling houses, some recently remodeled, at Salmon Falls, N. H., for would-be homeowners or investors. E. J. YORK, Dover, N. H., owner. Tel. 1000. G. LeROY GOWEN, Dover and Salmon Falls, N. H., Agent.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Waterfront, restricted section, riparian rights, plot 130x410; glass enclosed heated porch facing Bay; reception hall, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, four large bedrooms, den, two tile baths, one lavatory, hot water heating system, one-car heated garage attached, two-car garage with servants quarters, grounds landscaped, all in fine condition. V. H. McKellar, 16 Wakefield Road, Eltingville.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Furnished home, seven rooms, garage; suitable four people; reasonable rental, lease. 1946 East 13th St., ES. 5-4087.

MODERN seven-room single house, heated garage, recreation room in basement, fireplace, nine closets, automatic oil heat, fine quiet neighborhood; three minutes to Fellsway carline, adults preferred. Tel. Malden, Mass. 5190W.

FARMS WANTED

FARM with small house, near salt water, about 5 acres; not expensive; send photos, particulars. Box 82, Teaneck, N. J.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS.—187 Hicks St.
Overlooking Harbor Main 4-5500
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths
With Fully Equipped Kitchens
Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON, MASS.—5 rooms, reception hall, garage, oil heat can change to coal, white sink, fireplace; all modern; $50; adults; after 5 p. m. 86 Harlow Street.

BOSTON, 250 COMMONWEALTH AVE—2 and 3-room suites, large living rooms, fireplaces, elevator. Supt. Perkins, COM. 0588.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two bedroom furnished apartment, on or before Sept. 1st. Call NA 8653 from 10 to 4 week days.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON—Residential rooms for discriminating business men and women. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St., near Symphony Hall, KEN. 4033.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., S. 2—Attractive rooms, single, double, twin beds; running water; large closets. Mrs. Styles. Ken. 7174.

BOSTON—Ilkley Garden Apts. Here you find cool, attrac. double rooms, Shower, elevator; homelike. MRS. STEVENS. Com. 1945.

BOSTON—In private apt., large, attractively furnished room with hot and cold water. 2 large windows. Tel. Com. 5531.

Hotel **Huntington**
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES *FRIENDLY SERVICE*
BRADFORD KENDRICK *Manager*
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

NEWTON HLDS., MASS.—Pleasant front rm. with screened-in porch, large closet, breakfast if desired; 2 min. to busses and trains, 20 min. to Boston. Las. 4894.

N. Y. C., 65TH ST. W. (50 Central Park W.) THOMAS RESIDENCE CLUB FOR WOMEN. Exceptional opportunity women seeking well-appointed, cool rm.; mod. Mrs. Hannah Thomas.

N. Y. C.—Large bed-living room, sunny, big closets, private bath, steam heat; private house; $10.00. BALL, 252 W. 70th St.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

SINGLE lady desires board and room with private bath in Back Bay, Boston. Write 241 Boylston St., Room 414.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881

SEA PINES Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates.

WEGO LODGE, Bethel, Vermont—Modern home; wooded surroundings; very quiet; modern sanitation; spring water; sleeping porch; verandas; excellent food; ten minutes walk to Post Office; reasonable. Christian Management.

SUMMER BOARD

BESEN'S FOREST HOUSE, Mascoma Lake, Enfield, N. H.—Perfect retreat in pine forest; fine swimming, excellent meals; rooms, private baths, $27.50 weekly. Sept. 22; booklets.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $21-$33; folder; restricted clientele. MR. and MRS. EDWIN F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Box 200, Lakeside, Conn.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

GARDEN HOUSE INN
Route #28, West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass.
Telephone Harwich 358-W-1
Comfortable rooms and good food. Hyannis trains met by appointment and free transportation to the beach.

LUDLOW, VERMONT
Route 103, Locust Hill; 17th consecutive season; mountain-lake region, walking distance from village on railroad line. Tel. 94-2. MRS. HELEN J. BARTON. Rates on application.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 33 West 42nd St., Room 802—Private Office with entry direct from corridor, telephone service, Pennsylvania 6-7382.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LAKE VIEW
Newton Highlands, Mass.—Pleasant, quiet home for rest and study; overlooks lake; private or semi-private baths; permanent or transient guests accommodated. Address 203 Lake Ave., or tel. Big. 5534.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two expert hairdressers; perm. position; min. salary $25 and com. Francese Beauty Shop, National Press Bldg.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL or woman for general housework; plain cooking, fine modern home; good wages. Mrs. Charles Morse, 75 Hammond St., Chestnut Hill, Mass. Bigelow 5511.

HOUSEKEEPER for father and son (age 7); plain cooking, no heavy laundry; own room; state qualifications and salary in letter. Near Melrose and good transportation. Write Box E-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, 2 adults, 2 school girls; plain cooking, no heavy laundry; own room; state salary and phone number. Write Box F-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEWORKER-COOK—Colored or white, 3 in family; good home. 15 Dale Carnegie Court, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as working housekeeper, adult family of 4 in country; must be neat, good plain cook, plan meals; permanent position; steam heat and elec. equipment. Mrs. C. M. Hartt, Goose Rock Beach, Maine.

SECRETARY for Boys' Boarding School in Connecticut; must be experienced in financial work; send references. Write Box F-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Local Classified

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
(Continued)

WAITRESSES, experienced, full-time, white. Apply in person, BARBERRY CORNER TEA ROOM, 33 Taylor St., Millburn, N. J.

WANTED—Housework; good cook, neat, reliable; live out, $80 per month, or live in, $100 per month. S. Valstar, 51 Seagate Rd., Rosebank, Staten Island, N. Y. Tel. GI. 7-5088.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT with broad experience in general accounting and manufacturing costs desires opportunity with progressive organization. Experience includes standard costs, office management, analyzing financial statements, and some auditing. Write Box C-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ART'S SUPERVISOR wants position; taught Iowa Teachers' College, MacPhail School Music, Stanley Hall, Miss Parker, 143 W. Newton St., Boston.

COMPANION or Housekeeper position wanted by experienced, competent, congenial, unencumbered woman, Christian Scientist; drives car; go anywhere. Write Box S-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION (Christian Scientist) to lady living in hotel preferred; needlework, or children's governess to lady going to business or in motherless home. Imbert, 56 East 56th St., N. Y. C. WI 2-8973.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COMPANION-Housekeeper for 8-year school girl; plenty time for study; new apartment; good home; in exchange for room and board; (N. Y. vicinity). Write Box K-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Antiques, bric-a-brac. Mrs. Wm. E. Stewart, 2 E. Clearfield Rd., Oakmont, Del. Co., Pa. Hilltop 1547—11 to 3. No dealers.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine; chauffeur service available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

ERNEST I. DINGWELL CO. Est. 1924
187 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass.
Carpenters, Builders. Repairs of all kinds.
Highlands 7790—8838

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service—Quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 134 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-6597.

DOGS FOR SALE

English Springer Spaniels
FINEST litter of breed available in N. E., sired by champion, A. K. C. reg., field and bench stock; no priority required. EASTBERG, 21 Pender St., off LaGrange St., West Roxbury, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur. CH. 4-1424.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

BECAUSE we are beautiful, well trained kittens, 8 weeks old, we want a home, please; Tiny, Tim and Claudia. BALL, 252 W. 70th St., New York City.

JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

CAMERAS AND LENSES BOUGHT SOLD AND EXCHANGED
Mail Orders Carefully Filled
RALPH HARRIS CO., 47 Bromfield St., Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Examinations of candidates for certificates of qualification to serve as teachers in the public schools of Boston will be held in The Teachers' College, Boston, beginning Monday, August 31, 1942.
Address all questions in regard to these examinations to Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston,
Philip J. Bond
Chief Examiner

RADIO SERVICE

RADIO AND ELECTRICAL SALES AND REPAIRS
HEPNER RADIO, 5884 Forbes Street, Hazel 0256, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

Y-D TYPEWRITER REPAIR SHOP
SALES and SERVICE—ALL MAKES
CLEANING and REPAIRING
44 Bromfield St., Boston, Rm. 316 Lib. 8038

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

ARCADE TYPEWRITER, 120 Boylston St.
Walker Bldg., Boston, Han. 3121
Renting, Repairing at Reasonable Prices

USED CARS

1940 HUDSON 8 COUPE
Like new, driven only 13,250 miles; has 4 brand new Goodyear tires and new battery. 15-18 miles gallon of gas.
ONLY $795
G. W. BENWAY, KEN. 4010
Home Phone, ARL. 1194 (Mass.)

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, nr. 5th. N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969

New Jersey

ASBURY PARK

READE'S MAYFAIR LAKE AVENUE NOW PLAYING
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
GARY COOPER
in
THE PRIDE OF THE YANKEES
THE LIFE OF LOU GEHRIG
with
TERESA WRIGHT • BABE RUTH • WALTER BRENNAN
• ROZ and YOLANDA • RAY NOBLE and his ORCHESTRA

ATLANTIC CITY

DORRAINE CLEANERS
Phone 50-123
4 Branch Stores
CLEANERS FOR 25 YEARS

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY
(Continued)

Campus Corner
NOW OPEN ON THIRD FLOOR
The Campus Corner—where the back-to-school girl will find everything she needs for Hi-School and College!
See the new Pedal Pushers . . . the new Corduroys . . . the new Jackets . . . Skirts . . . Sweaters . . .

M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Cake Cupboard
Baked Goods of Highest Quality from Home Recipes
Anniversary and Wedding Cakes
Our own pure Jams and Jellies
52 Harrison Street Orange 3-2469

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
LEATHER GOODS
586 Central Ave. • Orange 5-0200

ALL LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
817 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

ENGLEWOOD

Franklin Furniture Co., Inc.
32-34 DEAN STREET
August Furniture Sale
Notable Reductions in All Types of Home Furnishings
DEAN ASA HAWLEY, Manager
Interior Decorating Dept.
Tel. Englewood 3-2900-1-2

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
152 Main Street Hack 3-1220

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
777 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Sunshine Vanilla Wafers, 120 Wafers to package, 19c a package; 25c lb., 3 lbs. 73c.
Hartley's Strawberry Jam, 1 lb. jars, 2 jars 57c.
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4300

POWDER PUFF BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waves of Distinction
Haircutting a Specialty
166 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-9822

ROWLAND S. YOUNG
Plumbing *Heating*
Sheet Metal Work
9 Boyden Avenue SO 2-2692

NEW JERSEY

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill 6-0081
Millburn Ave and Vauxhall Rd. Mill 6-1738

THE CROCKERS
Luncheon—Dinner
WILL BE CLOSED
August 17—September 8
5 Old Short Hills Rd. Mill. 6-0928

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1380 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Woodruff JEWELERS EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00 $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

THE
OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church Street, Montclair
Finest Quality Food

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Valley Road Upper Montclair

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NUTLEY

HUNTTING'S SERVICE STATION
Tire, Battery, Road and Towing Service
MARFAK LUBRICATION
Gas, Oil, Greases, Accessories
Nutley 2-0047 688 Franklin Avenue
Cor. Kingsland Road, Nutley

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
$5 to $6.50 235 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Pl. SO 2-2260

Posturbilder Shoes
Send them back to school with Brown and White Oxfords (red rubber soles), $3.95 a pair.
Boys' All-Brown Oxfords, rubber soles, $5.00 up.
54 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-4822

PATERSON

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit . . .
BLOSSOM HILL FARM
DAIRYLAND DANCING
Sodas—Milk Shakes—Sandwiches
ICE CREAM and DAIRY PRODUCTS
Fresh From Our Own Farm
205 E. 5th St., Opp. City Hall Park
Tel. PL. 6364

Laundering
Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Curtains
Blankets
Sam-O-Set Laundry
WX 1500

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Every Garment Fitted
126 E. Front Street Tel. PL. 6-2182

Antiques
Old and Interesting Things
ROY W. GATES
Millstone Shop
114 Westervelt Ave., Plainfield, N. J.
Telephone PL. 6-3322

VAN ARSDALE'S
Shoes — Bags — Hosiery
OUR NEW LOCATION
137 West Front Street
Look for the Van Arsdale Street Clock!

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEWOOD

Phone.... Ridgewood 6-4700 FOR....
The Complete Heating Service
FUEL OIL • COAL • KOPPERS COKE
OIL BURNERS • COAL STOKERS
CONTROLS • FURNACES
RADIATOR VALVES
SERVICE
QUALITY • DEPENDABILITY • SERVICE
YOUNG & BORTIC
FOR OVER A HALF CENTURY
9 FRANKLIN AVE., RIDGEWOOD V RIDGEWOOD-N.J. 6-4700

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE. RIDGEWOOD

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—the Best
Branch Store 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD. 6-5006—07
Plant Store 418 So. Broad St. Ridgewood, N. J.

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge 6-5230

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
68 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone SUM. 6-2100

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
White Linen Suits
Returned in Their
Original Whiteness and Weight
37 UNION PL. SUM. 6-2122—23

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

NEW JERSEY

TEANECK
(Continued)

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-3700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

For Quality RUG CLEANING FUR STORAGE LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING BLAKELY LAUNDRY CO. 156 Brunswick Ave. Phone 2-7123

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS
Coldspot Refrigerators
Washers, Radios, etc.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
20 E. Hanover St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 9291

Gilbert & Mott Chevrolet
Sole Agents for
Lowe Bros. Paints
432 Princeton Avenue Phone 8151

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

E. W. DAVIES, Inc.
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
Everything for Your Car
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

Life Insurance and Auto Loans at low rates
THE WESTFIELD TRUST COMPANY
Westfield, N. J.—Scotch Plains, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
817 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

DON'T FORGET
to send that box of Cookies to the boys in service
BONAT BAKE SHOP
Trenkle Bros., Props.
220 East Broad St. We. 2-2250

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods.
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.
The Largest Drive-in Station in Town

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
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It's Great!
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SPOONED ICE CREAM
Has a Grand New Taste!
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THE THING TO DO IN '42
WM. MINTON HARVEY
BUILDER
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BUY NOW
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Latest Methods of Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
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"The Cream of the Crop" from selected groves
Taste the difference
Oranges, packed basket, 85c
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We appreciate your patronage

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Lady Next Door

Drawn for Office of War Information
"Only 39 cents for all this metal? Why, where's your patriotism?"

Words of Current Interest

Alias — *A'-li-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short as in account).

From the Latin *alias*, "otherwise"; it is used in the sense of "otherwise called."

Alterative — *Ol'-ter-a'-tiv* (*o* as in *orb*, *e* as in *maker*, *a* long, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, the *a* of the third syllable may be obscured as in *sofa*, with no secondary stress on that syllable.

The word implies "changing for the better." It is based on the Latin *alter*, "one or the other of two," which appears as a verb in English, meaning "to change."

Indissolubly — *In-dis'-o-lu-bli* (all *i*'s short, *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *u* quick-long as in *unite*). By Webster's second choice, *in'-di-sol'-u-bli* (all *i*'s short, *o* short, *u* quick-long). A little more formality, perhaps, attaches to accenting the second syllable, and a little more clearness and convenience to accenting the third.

Recompense (Rom. 12:17)— *Rek'-om-pens* (both *e*'s short, *o* clipped-short as in connect).

"Recompense" stands for a Hebrew word of various meanings, chiefly implying "to do good."

Supernal — *Su-pur'-nal* (first *u* quick-long as in *unite*, second as in *urn*, *a* clipped-short as in *account*).

As Late Latin develops *aeternalis* ("eternal") from the adjective *aeternus*, so English word-coinage conceives *supernalis* from *supernus* ("that which is above"), and fashions "supernal."

Whit (short *i*).

Variation of the Anglo-Saxon *wiht*, which was applied to "a wight or person" and also to "a bit." We use "whit" to designate "the smallest particle imaginable."

Mother Nature Hides Army Camp

Town Planner's Nightmare

Something revolutionary and logical in the art of camouflaging an army camp has been developed in the jungle back of Hobe Sound, Fla. Instead of imitating nature with artificial disguises, easily discovered by the camera, nature has been drafted to provide a screening garb.

Camp Murphy, the latest training center for Signal Corps radiomen, has been so ingeniously planned that it is almost as invisible from the air as from the ground. The 5,000 men it will accommodate will be as well hidden as though they were the native rattlesnakes, lizards and chameleons working in underground bomb shelters.

The site of the camp is a wild spot on the fringe of the Everglades. It is covered with dense tropical growth. Shrub and cabbage palmetto, swamp maple, Australian pine, palm, live oak, cactus and impenetrable mangrove in the wet places, flourish on the reservation.

Instead of making a big clearing and massing the barracks, bakery, meat storage plant and the rest of it into a crowded town—an inviting target for enemy planes—the camp is scattered over the nine-mile-long reservation. There are no streets. The buildings face every point of the compass. It is a town planner's nightmare.

The contractors were ordered not to remove one tree or shrub unnecessarily. Workmen disobeying were fined. The buildings are painted a dull green to blend with the subtropical flora that often brush their walls.

You can walk through the camp and not know you are near a building until you bump into it. Radiomen don't need a big open space for maneuvers, so there is no tell-tale white sand drill ground to give the camp's location away to enemy planes. It would be waste of bombs, anyway, to drop any on such a sparsely populated area.

Florida trees being evergreen, Camp Murphy's protective covering will be as effective in the winter as in the summer.—Science Service.

If He Had Known

When Florence Finch Kelly, pioneer newspaperwoman, visited Yosemite Valley in the late 'eighties, she had opportunity to talk with one of the pioneers who had discovered it. She asked about his reactions when he and his party came upon the valley, with its mountains, trees and waterfalls which have since attracted so many hundreds of thousands of visitors. The man looked about reflectively for a moment, then answered, "Well, I'll tell ye. If I'd ha' knowed it was going to be so famous I'd ha' looked at it."

Daily Quotation

And I smiled to think God's greatness
flowed around our incompleteness,—
Round our restlessness, His rest.
—ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING

Did You Ever Wonder

If X-Rays Affect Plants?

It has been discovered that exposing the bulbs of the regal lily to a short dose of X-rays produces a remarkable result. Lilies grown from bulbs so treated do not act as other lilies of that type in that the anthers refrain from shedding their pollen on the white lily petals. The petals, consequently, suffer no pollen discoloration but remain pure and white, to the great satisfaction of florists and of lily purchasers and growers. Perhaps still stranger is the fact that generation after generation of lilies from bulbs originally

REGAL LILIES (Lilium regale)

treated with X-rays produce lilies equally tenacious of their pollen and consequently a new variety of lily has thus been established.

What Eskimos Call Themselves?

The natives on the arctic shores of North America do not refer to themselves as Eskimos. Instead, they use the word Innuit, which, in their language, means "men" or "people." The name Eskimo was bestowed on them by their neighbors, the North American Indians, and means "eaters of raw flesh."

W. P. Keasbey

Won War Bond

Seattle

Little did young Walter McAllister think when he sang the leading role in the "Desert Song" in the senior opera of his high school in Seattle that some day he would have the great joy of appearing on a program with none other than the composer of that opera, Sigmund Romberg. But that is exactly what happened when he recently appeared on a program at the Stage Door Canteen in New York. After being inducted into the armed forces Walter found himself on duty in New York. Despite his strenuous Army activities he found time, during his leisure moments, to continue his voice lessons.

In a letter to his mother he enclosed a War Bond which he had been awarded at the Stage Door Canteen when he appeared in the same program with Irving Berlin, Sigmund Romberg, Lucy Monroe, Deems Taylor, and by popular vote of the boys in the canteen the bond was given to Sergeant Walter McAllister for his singing of the "Desert Song."

One Gallon, Please!

A single filling of the one-gallon tank on this home-made motorbike will give Merrideth Wilson, Pittsburgh resident, 100 miles of travel to and from his work at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories. When Mr. Wilson originally bought the bicycle he found that pedaling 10 miles a day under his own power in the hilly Pittsburgh area was more than he counted on. So he resurrected the gasoline motor shown here from an outmoded washing machine and tackled the job of remodeling it. He added a two-speed gearshift, a new gas tank, a speedometer, and other gadgets. He can make a top speed of 30 miles an hour.

A Verse for Today . . .

My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not. . . . Walk not thou in the way with them; refrain thy foot from their path.—PROV. 1:10, 15

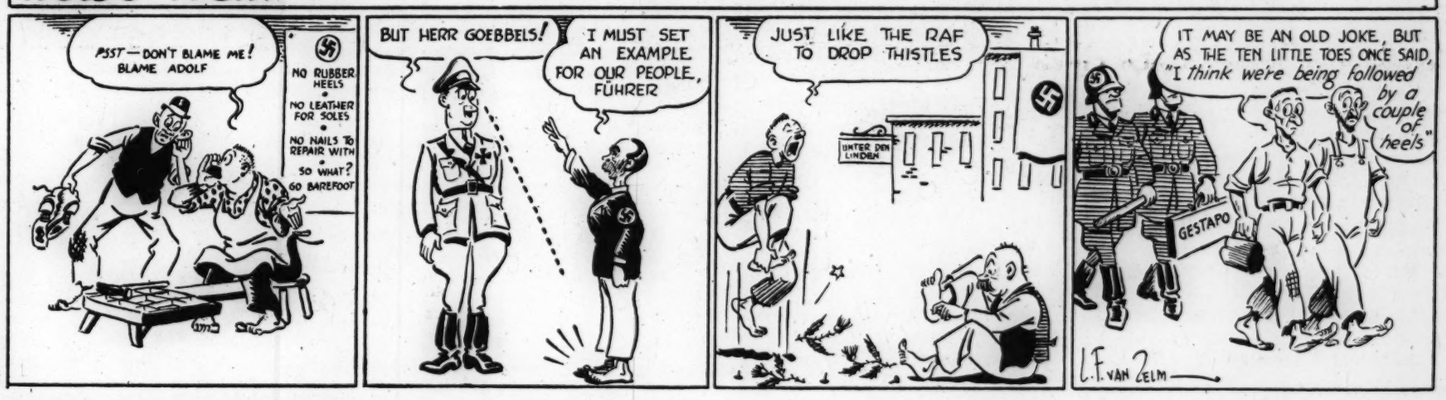
In Lighter Vein

"Keep Peelin'"

The Negro soldier had been peeling potatoes until his hands ached. Turning to a fellow K. P. he said: "What dat sergeant mean when he call us K. P.?"

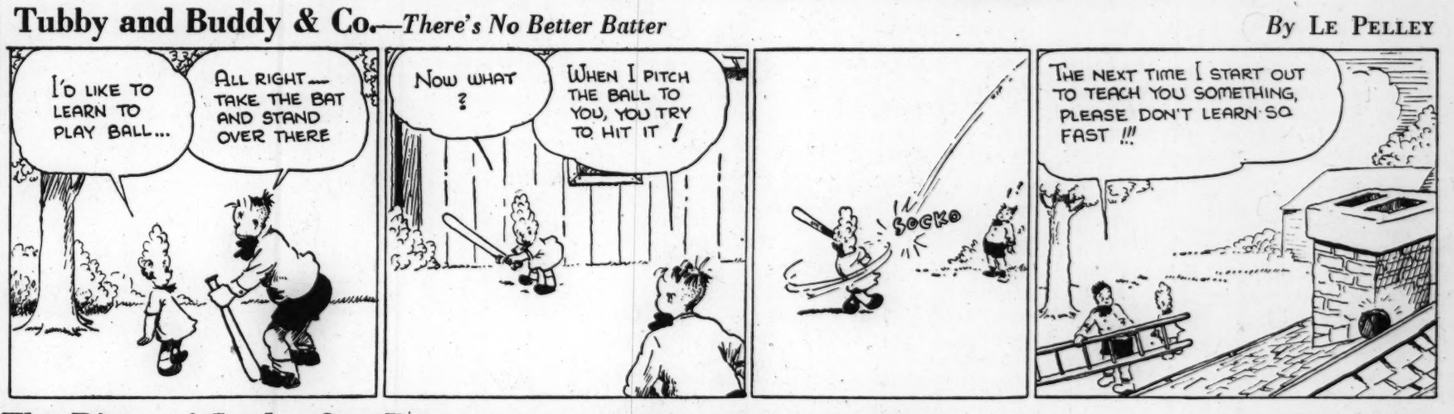
"Ah dunno," replied his coworker, "but from de look on his face, Ah think he means 'Keep Peelin.'"—The Cash, Year.

NEWS ITEM—LONDON—BBC SAYS NAZIS URGE GERMANS TO GO BAREFOOT THIS SUMMER IN ORDER TO SAVE LEATHER.


PSST—DON'T BLAME ME! BLAME ADOLF
NO RUBBER HEELS
NO LEATHER FOR SOLES
NO NAILS TO REPAIR WITH
SO WHAT? GO BAREFOOT
BUT HERR GOEBBELS!
I MUST SET AN EXAMPLE FOR OUR PEOPLE, FÜHRER
JUST LIKE THE RAF TO DROP THISTLES
UNTER DEN LINDEN
IT MAY BE AN OLD JOKE, BUT AS THE TEN LITTLE TOES ONCE SAID, "I think we're being followed by a couple of heels"
GESTAPO
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*There's No Better Batter*

By LE PELLEY


I'D LIKE TO LEARN TO PLAY BALL...
ALL RIGHT— TAKE THE BAT AND STAND OVER THERE
NOW WHAT ?
WHEN I PITCH THE BALL TO YOU, YOU TRY TO HIT IT !
SOCKO
THE NEXT TIME I START OUT TO TEACH YOU SOMETHING, PLEASE DON'T LEARN SO FAST !!!

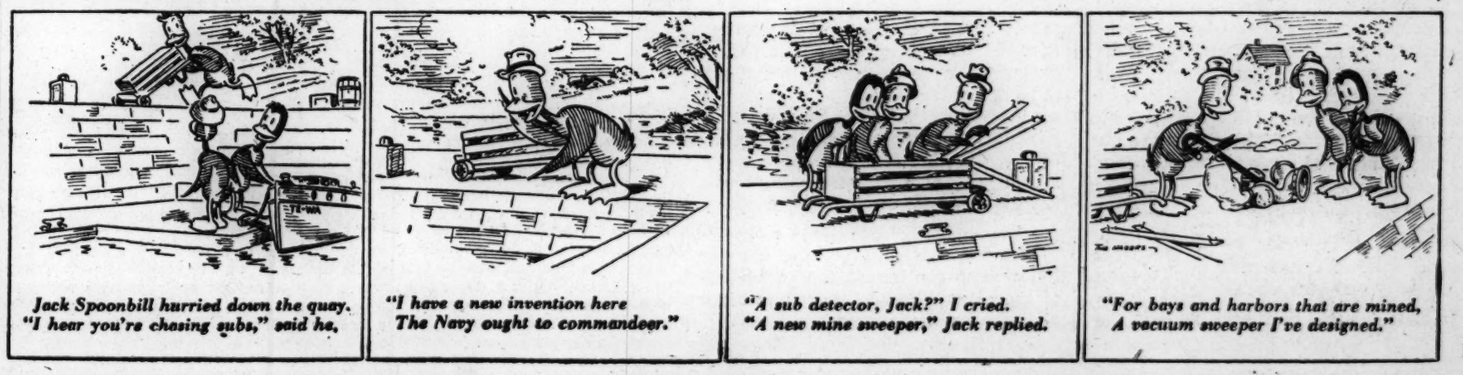
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Nothing Like Getting Things Started Right!*

By RODGERS

Got up early this A.M.-
Took a good stretch-
Reminded the Boss it was time to be up and doing—
Took a few turns around the yard while he was getting dressed-
Polished off my breakfast plate-
Or- Rodgers
In other words- got the day off to a good start!

The Adventures of Waddles —*Tell It to the Marines!*

By THE HAGERS



Jack Spoonbill hurried down the quay.
"I hear you're chasing subs," said he.

"I have a new invention here
The Navy ought to commandeer."

"A sub detector, Jack?" I cried.
"A new mine sweeper," Jack replied.

"For bays and harbors that are mined,
A vacuum sweeper I've designed."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Keeping Their Secret

Like the daisies, the primaries won't tell. They have been expected to reveal what becomes of an isolationist Congressman when an attack like that at Pearl Harbor blasts the shaky props from under his platform. The answer seems to be that what has been up may come down—or may stay up.

Voters in the primaries seem not to be marking their ballots with any particular reference to foreign policy. The primaries being one of the least democratic features in the electoral system, they are reflecting not so much what Americans as a whole are thinking but how politically well-heeled are the various candidates.

Hamilton Fish—as indeed the voters in the Republican primary of New York's Twenty-sixth Congressional district did. Mr. Fish's isolationism was not enough to outweigh his control of local Republican organization, plus the fact that an incumbent Congressman is an almost immovable object unless irresistably good material opposes him. Opposition to Mr. Fish was split among three candidates who, whatever their potential individual claim on public confidence, added up to "too little and too many."

But if you think Mr. Fish's keeping in the swim tells anything about the people's liking for leaders who could not see beyond their isolationist noses, you have only to look westward to that spot in Ohio where Congressman Martin L. Sweeney seems poised to come down hard. Mr. Sweeney is reported to have other strikes on him besides his anti-British fanaticism. Apparently while isolationism alone will not beat a man in the detached atmosphere of the primaries, neither will it save him.

The results of other primaries are bearing out the opinions of seasoned political observers that while a good man—if he is already in office—may come off well in these machine-dominated polls, it is extremely hard to beat a bad man in them, even with a good newcomer. Fortunately this is not so disheartening true of the nation-wide elections which come next November, but it tends to narrow "the people's choice" in the coming elections to candidates hand picked by political groups chiefly interested in issues easiest for parochials to understand.

The trouble with the primary results is that the secrets they refuse to divulge are just those that need to be broadcast far and wide. If the right sort of men are to be in office when the time comes to establish a better and more peaceful world, it is none too soon for Americans to be making clear that they demand a more foresighted leadership. It is time to disown that which permitted the military victory of the last war to dissipate in partisan squabbling, and the threat of aggression to grow all over the world because some politicians thought America was a planet in itself. The primaries ought to be telling. The elections in November must.

Hoax Pictures

It is to be hoped that the United States Army will make public the results of its current investigation and fix responsibility for the release of the article and pictures that described and portrayed what purported to be ingenious ground markers pointing to "vital military objectives." This newspaper, along with many others, published them earlier this week because they came from official Army channels at Mitchel Field. We believed readers would want to be alert to this type of enemy activities with its plain intimation of bombings.

But now there are reports, which the Army indicates are accurate, that the arrow on the field was simply a curiously interesting example of legitimate contour plowing, that fertilizer bags on the farmyard had formed a pattern similar to a figure 9 only because they were thrown off a wagon that made a turn that way. The arrow cut through trees and brush, it seems, was really an innocent bird-feeding station, and not as the caption alleged, a pointer to a "large air base."

Responsible newspapers, naturally, will deeply regret having been made the victim of a hoax. The seriousness of disturbing the public's confidence in its channels of information is not to be exaggerated. The armed services must be above resorting to press agentry even when getting less than their quota of attention.

If the present episode and investigation help to establish public-relations work of the services on a higher plane, a good end will have been served.

From Desk to Desk

The solution that the United States Navy and the War Production Board has found for the cargo plane problem suggests an attempt to quiet public clamor rather than gain the planes quickly.

Henry J. Kaiser offered to build 5,000 of the giant 70-ton, Martin Mars planes. Donald Nelson and other WPB officials talked with him about the dramatic proposal to utilize nine shipyards and critical materials. Evidently they caught the vision of carriers that could deliver men and matériel to the global fronts overnight.

But, cautiously, they suggested to the Navy that it order not 5,000, not 500, but just 100 of the planes, as a trial, more to follow later if the idea worked out. That seemed conservative enough, considering that the plane had already been designed and tested, and considering Mr. Kaiser's reputation for delivering the goods. But the Navy demurred. So, now, Mr. Kaiser is asked not to build the planes, but, instead, to submit detailed plans, more specific proposals, more complete data on plant and materials required.

Such process can be interminable. Cargo planes may not be the whole answer to the United States supply problem and to the problem of Axis submarines and time tables; still they are at least part of the answer. . . . But not while they exist only in blueprints and fly between the offices of doubting naval authorities.

Eliminating "Game Refuges"

On the heels of reports from Washington that voluntary enlistments in the Navy may be halted, largely because the plan is affecting adversely the supply of skilled workers in war plants, comes a warning from President Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago that the volunteer system for land, sea and air forces is breaking down Selective Service. Many of those encouraged to join up would be of greater usefulnesss to the Nation's war effort with additional education, he contends.

It is not because the armed forces are taking more and more students, and because some colleges are facing severe shrinkage, if not actual closing, that Dr. Hutchins protests. Apparently he desires only that the colleges be permitted to be made more useful. Outspokenly he condemns the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps system which permits students to sign up for potential commissions and remain in college till graduation. In an article in this week's Saturday Evening Post, Dr. Hutchins writes of this plan:

> It is not wise for the colleges, because it makes them look like game refuges for the duration. It is not wise for the Nation, because it ignores the needs of science and industry and because it is undemocratic. . . . It makes impossible the formulation of any scheme to prepare young people to work in laboratories or munitions plants . . . It grants deferment, together with what appears to be a better chance to become an officer, solely because the young man is able to stay in college.

This latter contention is plainly understandable. If a young man's family can afford to keep him in college, deferment of military service is automatic. The formula for commissions thus has as a basic ingredient the contents of the pocketbook and not inherent ability.

President Hutchins proposes a seven-point program to govern the selection of men for the armed forces. He would:

> Prohibit volunteering and classify all men according to ability.
>
> Lower the draft age to 18.
>
> Modify reserve plans by paying reserve officers while they are in school.
>
> Admit to colleges and pay wages to enough young men and women to fill requirements for officers, laboratory technicians, and educated industrial workers.
>
> Determine aptitudes for special training only after a two-year liberal arts course.
>
> Require military training of all students.
>
> Allow colleges to do what they are best prepared for—teaching.

Most of these matters have been under consideration in Washington by officials of the War and Navy Departments and U. S. Office of Education. Already under way is an extensive program for certifying certain colleges as technical training posts, not only for the Army and Navy but for the industrial effort. Paying students assigned to such training centers might be one simple way of eliminating anti-democratic tendencies.

The world is still waiting for the fellow who can invent the equivalent of the seventh-inning stretch at some of those four-hour movies.

The Bookshelf

Geopolitics Unmasked

For almost twenty years a sizable number of men have been working in Germany under the leadership of Dr. Karl Haushofer, a retired army general, on evolving a new branch of science called geopolitics. For a long time no one abroad paid much attention to the doings of that group. No one, that is, except for a handful of geographers here and there who were bound in duty to keep themselves informed on the accomplishments of their German colleagues. But the public at large remained in a blissful state of ignorance.

Lately a radical change has taken place. All of a sudden General Haushofer, his numerous books, his Institute of Geopolitics, and his Zeitschrift für Geopolitik became front-page news. The wildest notions sprang up. Geopolitics was regarded as the Open sesame! of Hitler. The Institute for Geopolitics in Munich was pictured as the all-highest brain trust in Naziland, as a kind of political general staff superimposed upon its military correlate, hatching its gigantic plans and plots in a voluntary and carefully maintained semi-darkness. To Haushofer's personality were attributed the characteristics of unlimited power, all-embracing knowledge, and diabolical cunning. It seemed that, for all practical intents and purposes, it was he and not Adolf Hitler who was running the foreign policy of the Third Reich.

Yet these sensational descriptions did as little justice to the actual role and importance of Nazi geopoliticians as the previous negligence had done. Both approaches were equally wrong. But, as Robert Strausz-Hupé points out in his book, GEOPOLITICS, THE STRUGGLE FOR SPACE AND POWER (New York: Putnam's. $2.75), it is extremely difficult to appraise Haushofer and his school correctly, because the mass of geopolitical publications, which are written in German, defies the foreign reader for purely linguistic reasons. This reviewer, who has wormed his way through approximately 2,000 pages of Haushofer's writings, can confirm that the General's style beats the most ill-reputed German language-mistreaters as to tortuousness and elusiveness.

Mr. Strausz-Hupé did an excellent job when he reduced geopolitical verbosity and vagueness to short and precise sentences. Now everyone can see for himself to what primitive way of thinking the spiritual leaders of Germany relapsed, a fact that was skilfully screened by their use of a pseudo-scientific terminology. Geopolitics unmasked can no longer lay claim to be considered a science. It is an attempt to reconcile the ideas of primeval pagans with the Diesel engine and radio transmission. At its best, geopolitics is an annex to strategy. While strategy deals with the methods by which to overcome opponents, Haushofer's school tries to find out the best order in which to tackle them.

Particularly interesting is the parallel the author draws between geopolitics and Marxism, both of which attract the masses by their materialistic simplicity and both of which are extremely dialectic, Marxism seeing in class struggle, and geopolitics seeing in struggle for space, the motive power of history. This is another proof, if it were needed, that a thorough spiritual re-orientation is the foremost prerequisite of world peace.

E. S. P.

Distracting

The Unconquerables

How 24 Guerrillas Captured a Train

Though the Nazis have overrun most of Europe, the European people are far from conquered. The Christian Science Monitor in this series presents authentic accounts of heroism on the part of individuals whose nations refuse to die.

Torn from their homes and destined for Italian serfdom, 2,000 Yugoslav men and boys—the entire male population of Ljubljana—recently were herded onto a train bound for Trieste. Only seventy miles from that Italian town, and therefore by no means "out in the bush," the trains pass over a viaduct. But this one did not! And therein lies the heretofore untold story-behind-the-story that shocked the world when the Italians, in reprisal, shattered Sodrazica's sixty-four peasant homes and bombarded four other little villages.

When the Italians and Germans marched into Yugoslavia, tall raven-haired Karel Bablar, a 32-year-old Slovene lawyer of Ljubljana, put aside the music and painting that were his hobbies, and settled down to relentless fighting in the role of a guerrilla group leader.

So much trouble did Bablar and others keep boiling for the "conquerors" that the Italians decided to insure against further unrest by rounding up all the males in Ljubljana for deportation by rail into Italy. But Karel Bablar and twenty-three of his followers (most of them young students) intervened. Capturing the train, they set the travelers free, and went back to the hills, accompanied not only by 2,000 fresh supporters, but also by forty Italian soldier prisoners, several machine guns, and some ammunition.

The train returned empty to Ljubljana. The Italians took revenge as Yugoslavs say they always do now—not against fighters who defy them, but against villages. But Bablar and his men carry on.

On Spelling—and Nonconformist Diplomats

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My family has subscribed for The Christian Science Monitor for a number of years. Of late we have read Mr. Walter Robb's articles about the Philippine situation and have found them very interesting and full of vital facts. There is a question which we should like to ask: Why when writing about the islands is the letter "p" used and when the natives are written about, the letter "f" is used. The Webster's dictionary which we have at home does not seem to offer any explanation.

K. L. T.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Mr. Robb's reply:

Your letter inquires why it is that Filipinos is spelled with an "F" and Philippines with a "Ph." It is because of the accidentality, i. e., the vagaries, of Anglicization, so far as I know.

Leyte, in the middle group of the archipelago, was the first island to be named for Philip II of Spain. An hidalgo who took the red and gold Iberian colors to Leyte, as the native Malayans called it, christened the island *Isla de Felipe Segundo.*

Soon the Spaniards applied this name to the whole archipelago, styling the islands *Islas Filipinas* by changing the "e" in Felipe to "i" under some rule with which I am not familiar. Now you must learn that distinctions are made by *Peninsulares,* Spaniards native to Spain, between themselves and Spaniards born elsewhere; so Spaniards born in the *Islas Filipinas,* whose Iberian heritage was not blown-in-the-bottle, came to be referred to as Filipinos; and sometimes Mestizos Filipinos because they were Eurasians.

The Christian Philippine peoples of today are "Filipinos" by grace of the United States. The Spanish styled them *Indios.* This the natives thought to be epithetical in its implications; in their own estimation they were Filipinos, Christian natives of the Philippines (*Las Islas Filipinas*); and so we thought them, and so we called them.

But we never called their islands *Filipinas;* rather, always the Philippines. This may come from Perouse, the French traveler who paid an early visit to the Philippines, whose commentaries on the islands got into English literature. Now what would he have said? Iles de Philippe? It is possible, and our British cousins, in the stubborn ways they persist in, then began saying Philippines. We followed them, only slighting the final "i" where they make it very long.

In Spanish it is still *Islas Filipinas;* in English, Philippines.

When I meet an American abroad who handles his foreign languages with bare hands and gives foreign words pronunciations and spellings all his own, he has my heart at once. I know there is an inner strength in him, and that he will not be up to selling our culture down the river. I do not, of course, mean boors, but just men who do not have it in them to acquire the niceties and subtleties of languages not their own. Such men are to be trusted in all situations, to back up America; and it was my observation in the Philippines that they commended themselves as much to Spaniards and Filipinos, and Britishers, as they always did to me.

Thus in implementing the Good Neighbor Policy, were mine the power, I should never dream of placing men high in that activity who were masters either of Spanish or Portuguese, or had the least prospect of ever becoming so. The character of your linguist is too facile for grave responsibilities. I would place linguists in subordinate posts only, since your linguist almost immediately gets the other fellow's viewpoint and chucks your own.

I will add that traders ought to know the languages of all men with whom they trade; and therefore, in our country, no study is more vital to our high schools and colleges than Spanish and Portuguese, and, in the colleges, Chinese as well. It is only at the top of our diplomatic establishments abroad that we should keep a few men whose natures tongue-tie them beyond the bounds of their mother tongue. Foreigners like them best, invariably: the reason being, since they can never be known through their speech, they must be learned about through their characters.

WALTER ROBB

Los Angeles.

[Editor's note: Here is meat indeed for a pretty little non-war controversy! If not over Mr. Robb's very plausible explanation of the "accidentality" of the "Ph" in Philippines (he didn't explain the "pp"), then assuredly over his fascinating philosophy anent diplomacy and languages.

[Have other readers found diplomats who are linguists less trustworthy than those who handle other tongues with "bare hands"? Should we make Henry Wallace throw away his Spanish books? Our own observation of men too lazy to master a foreign language indicates some stanchness of character in those who do. And isn't it possible to get "the other fellow's viewpoint" without chucking your own?]

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

Spirituality First

The sum of the whole matter is this, that our civilization cannot survive materially unless it be redeemed spiritually. It can be saved only by becoming permeated with the Spirit of Christ and being made free and happy by the practices which spring out of the Spirit. . . . Here is the final challenge to our churches, to our political organizations, and to our capitalists—to everyone who fears God or loves his country.—WOODROW WILSON, in the last article he wrote for publication.

Born in a Log Cabin

Teacher, writer, cook, candidate for a master's degree and mother of a boy who has just completed his pre-medical training, Mary Walls, Negro, is as busy a person as you are apt to find.

All this past season, and for seasons before, she has taught at Uttingertown school for seven hours a day. On Saturdays, with school in recess, she has been going to Cincinnati, leaving at 4 a. m., to study at the University of Cincinnati. And in her "spare" time, she cooks occasionally for Lexington families.

Next year she'll get a master's degree. It will be the third degree in her family, for she already holds an A. B. and her only child, a son, William, Jr., this spring was graduated from Lincoln University, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Born in a log cabin near Corydon, she was one of eleven children, and received her first five years of schooling in a rural school, walking six miles to and from classes each day. . . .

She married William D. Walls, the day she graduated from college. During school vacations she and her husband worked as cook and houseman for a prominent Woodford County family. . . .

Mrs. Walls has found time, too, to write essays on teaching and health, two of which have been published.—*Lexington* (Ky.) *Leader.*

The Wide Horizon

Dividends in Rationing

By Donald A. Laird

After Pearl Harbor I tried to prepare myself for the rigors of wartime restrictions and rationing. The more I thought about the things I would have to give up, the sorrier I felt for myself. I am afraid I was not as peeved at the Axis nations as I was sorry for myself.

Now that I have had a sample of restrictions, both in the United States and in Canada, where they are tighter, it does not seem that things have been taken away from me. What has happened is that other things have been given me.

There is the artist who lives in Whippoorwill Hollow, for instance. He always seemed to mind his own business so carefully that I thought he might have ice water in his veins—or that he had an objection to people with whiskers. Then came gas rationing.

"Do you want to go to Middletown?" he asked me when we met at the little country store. "I've got to go in, and would enjoy company. Makes your gas go farther, too."

So I save gas and rubber, and find a friendliness I had not suspected. For the first time I can really enjoy the scenery as we keep under forty miles an hour. And I am getting better acquainted with my neighbors.

* * *

There are the old-fashioned suppers at the rural churches, for instance. Always a feast, and always good fellowship. But I had not got the most out of them until the restrictions came along on gasoline.

We had always driven the few miles to the suppers alone. We would visit a bit, and then drive back in solitary grandeur.

Now we have discovered that the best part of these occasions is the jolly fun of an automobile jammed with neighbors. How lonesome those rides used to be!

Recently I had to be in western Canada for a week of lecturing. It was an eighteen-hour trip by airplane—but priorities crowded me off the flight, and I had to spend three days and nights on a train. Foolishly, I thought of canceling the engagement.

The seventy-two hours on the train were a revelation. They were so enjoyable, after I got over my annoyance, that I am looking forward with real pleasure to another ride of sixty-eight hours next week. A year ago I imagined my time was so valuable that I would only go places reached by planes. How much I missed by that!

I missed getting acquainted with the half-breed Indian, returning as a casualty from overseas. Missed knowing the young naval officers being shifted to the Pacific scene. Missed the stimulation of knowing the wealthy Scot, now a regimental sergeant.

I am glad, too, that now I ride for hours on the busses. There is no other transportation in the world that equals a bus for enjoyable companionship. Personally, I'll trade you a dozen high-powered executives working silently on an airplane for the stimulation of two talkative middle-aged women on a bus who are eager to tell about their sons now in training.

It was on a bus that I jotted down a recipe for molasses pecan pie—a sugar-saving delicacy; and sweet potato pie, made with rich, dark molasses. I would not have learned about these in a million miles by plane, but got the secrets from a white-haired southern woman who sat beside me on a bus ride.

* * *

It is not the sugar-saving aid that is important. My morale has been helped, my experience made richer, by the companionship. We are getting better acquainted all around. The Axis cannot take that away—and I want to keep it, after the war.

Families are not broken when a member is taken thousands of miles away on active service. Our own experience with this greatest war restriction of all is that the separation actually draws the family closer together. My son was in that stage of development when youth sometimes feels its wings have been clipped too long.

But a few weeks in the Royal Canadian Air Force brought new attitudes. As the parcel of his favorite home-made brownies arrived every week, at the sacrifice of sugar rations by the home folks (and some of their neghbors, bless them), his outlook on the world and his family changed.

It is the present-day miracle, duplicated in thousands of homes: Families are not broken up by war service; they are drawn closer together!

War restrictions? Already they have brought me things worth a fortune which I was missing. I daresay the restrictions are doing the same for everyone who will only pause to think about what he is getting in exchange for the few things he is giving up.

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